INSURANCE
Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital.
17

REGD. NO. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

INSURANCE
The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them.
18

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XVIII NO. 193 BOMBAY, FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

WORKING COMMITTEE MEMBERS JAILED FOR 6 MONTHS

VITHALBHAI THANKS MAGISTRATE

Khaliquzzaman To Act As President

MAULANA ABUL KALAM GETS 6 MONTHS

Jamiat-ul-Ulema Leaders Offer Their Services

Nine members of the Working Committee and the Permanent Secretary who were arrested on Thursday, were sentenced to 6 months' simple imprisonment each by Mr. F. B. Poole yesterday. None of them took part in the proceedings.

Moulana Abul Kalam Azad was tried at Meerut and also jailed for 6 months.

The Working Committee, before its arrest, reiterated the resolution about military and police, emphasised the need for stiffening the boycott of British goods and endorsed the findings of the Patel Peshawar Report. It characterised the proscription of the report as "an attempt to shield officers who were accused of being guilty of shocking excesses."

Dr. Ansari has nominated Chowdhry Khaliquzzaman as the next Congress President. The new Working Committee includes two members from Bombay—Seth Velji Lakhamsi Nappoo (as Treasurer) and Mr. S. A. Brelvi—besides Mrs. Hansa Mehta. Dr. Ansari regretted that the offer of the Jamait-ul-Ulema to serve on the Working Committee had come too late.

WORKING COMMITTEE REITERATES ALLAHABAD RESOLUTIONS.

NEW DELHI, Aug. 28.

The trial of the Congress leaders arrested yesterday along with the Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee commenced this morning before Mr. F. B. Pool, Additional District Magistrate in the Central Jail. The whole jail compound was strongly guarded by police and admission to the court room was only by tickets. The court room, however, was corwded and among the prominent persons present were Maulana Mufti Kifiyatullah, Maulana Ahmed Sayed, Mr. Ismail Ghaznavi, Mrs. Kamala Nehru, Khan Bahadur Abdur Rahman, Advocate, and Mr. and Mrs. Asaf Ali.

RAI BAHADUR—PUBLIC PROSECUTOR.

At the outset Rai Bahadur Surajnarain, Public Prosecutor, withdrew the case against Pandit Govind Malaviya as, he said, although he was present at the meeting of the Working Committee yesterday he was not assisting any one of them. The public prosecutor also requested the Court to add the names of Afzal Haq and Lala Dunichand to the list of the accused. He also filed copies of the Government of India Gazette dated August 27 declaring the Working Committee an unlawful association in the Delhi Province together with the notification of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi extending the Criminal Law Amendment Act to Delhi Province. The Public Prosecutor also field documents recovered from the House of Dr. Ansari yesterday which included a letter dated August 27 from Abul Kalam Azad, appointing Dr. Ansari, Acting President of the Congress, Agenda of the Working Committee and names of the members who attended the meeting yesterday. The public prosecutor requested the court to treat the case as a summons case under Section 17 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

The Magistrate then read out the charge to each accused asking each of them whether he pleaded guilty.

All the accused stated that they refused to take part in the proceedings of the court

Dr. Ansari in addition was asked to identify the documents recovered from his house to which he replied: "I decline to take part in the proceedings of the Court."

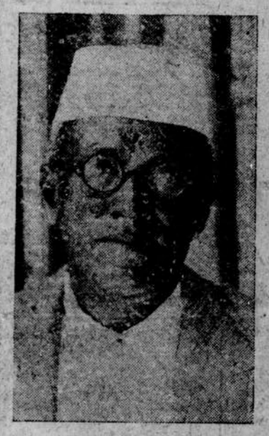
When the court addressed Mr. Raja Rao, Mr. Asaf Ali intervening said Mr. Raja Rao was not a member of the Working Committee. Mr. Raja Rao thereupon told the court: "Without meaning any disrespect to the court and expressing my gratitude to my friends for their solicitude for me I refuse to take part in the proceedings of the court."

RAJA RAO.

Mr. A. F. Senior, Superintendent of Police, C.I.D. who was the first prosecution witness told the court he had filed a complaint and obtained warrants for the search of the house in which the members of the Working Committee were reported to be holding a meeting yesterday and also for the search of persons who were reported to be assisting the members of the Working Committee. He also obtained warrants for the arrest of the ten persons. Armed with these warrants and accompanied by Mr. Nanand Kishore, Deputy Superintendent, C.I.D. he proceeded to the house of Dr. Ansari at 3 p.m. yesterday. On reaching the house he was stopped from going in by some boy scouts but he pushed his way in and got into Dr. Ansari's drawing room. Here he saw all the members of the Working Committee seated around a small table on which he subsequently found typed copies of the agenda for the meeting. Witness informed Dr. Ansari that he had warrants for the arrest to the members of the Working Committee and asked him whether the members gathered there were members of the Working Comfittee. He then arrested eight persons for whom he had warrants, leaving out Pandit Govind Malaviya, son

(Continued on page 7.)

PANDIT MALAVIYA.



LALA DUNICHAND.

PRESIDENT FOR 6 HOURS.

DR. M. A. ANSARI

V. J. PATEL.

DIP NARAIN SINGH.

THE JAILED LEADERS

The following leaders who formed the Working Committee were arrested and convicted at Delhi "for being members of an Unlawful Assembly":—

Dr. M. A. Ansari,
Mr. Mathradas Tricumji,
Pandit Malaviya,
Mr. Vithalbhai Patel,
Dr. B. C. Roy,
Mr. Deep Narayansingh,
Lala Dunichand of Ambala,
Sardar Mangalsingh,
Chowdhari Afzal Huq,
Mr. Raja Rau, the Permanent Secretary.

VICTIM OF PICKETING ORDINANCE

"What Message Can A Prisoner Give?"

MEERUT, Aug. 28.

The trial of Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, Acting President of the Indian National Congress, under Section 3 of the Prevention of Intimidation Ordinance, commenced to-day at 2-30 p.m. in the Meerut District Jail before Mr. Cobhill, Joint Magistrate.

Asked by the Court whether he pleaded guilty, the Moulana refused to take part in the proceedings.

Shiam Narain Mehru, Prosecuting Inspector, produced two prosecution witnesses. Mangal Singh Tiwari, C. I. D. Reporter, first prosecution witness, read extracts from his shorthand notes of the Moulana's speech in which the Moulana urged preparation for non-payment of taxes.

Zamer Hussain, a school-master the second prosecution witness said he had seen the C. I. D. reporter taking shorthand notes.

The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the Moulana for breach of the above section to six months' simple imprisonment and recommended him for "A" Class.

When requested for a message the Moulana said: "What message can a prisoner give."—A. P.

"VINDICATION OF PUBLIC LIBERTIES".

Magistrate's Order To Be Defied On Sunday.

SATYAGRAH COMMITTEE TO HOLD FLAG SALUTATION ON AZAD MAIDAN

Once again the "War Council" of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has decided to defy the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate prohibiting the rally of Congress Volunteers on the Azad Maidan.

At a meeting held on Thursday morning the "War Council" decided upon holding the monthly flag salutation ceremony on the Azad Maidan on Sunday next at 8 a. m.

It will be recalled that the Chief Presidency Magistrate passed the order prohibiting "congregation, exercise or drill" of Congress Volunteers on the Azad Maidan on June 21 when the "War Council" had decided to hold a rally in honour of Pandit Motilal Nehru, the then Acting Congress President.

The order was defied by the Congress volunteers with the result that over 350 persons received injuries in the police lathi charges.

The ban expired a few days ago but was lately renewed by the Bombay Government.

SATYAGRAHA COMMITTEE'S BULLETIN.

The Satyagraha Committee in this connection has issued the following to the press:—

The Bombay Satyagraha Committee declares that it is the inherent right of every citizen to use the Azad Maidan for purposes of congregation, exercise, drill or such other purposes as are non-violent. In pursuance of this declaration it is the intention of the Satyagraha Committee to so assert its right of the use of the Maidan as will vindicate the public liberties. And the Satyagraha Committee calls upon the citizens of Bombay to exercise that right undeterred by any orders or ordinances which are meant to throttle all expression of freedom.

FLAG SALUTATION CEREMONY.

The Satyagraha Committee had decided to hold the monthly Flag Salutation ceremony on the Azad Maidan on the morning of Sunday (the 31st August) at 8 a.m."

SEARCH FOR CONGRESS ACCOUNTS

The Deputy Commissioner accompanied by a posse of Police officers raided the Office of the Hindusthan Insurance Company, to-day with a search warrant and looked into several account books in Mr. Naliniranjan Sarkar's (the Manager) office.

It is understood the search was in connection with the finding out of certain Congress accounts but nothing incriminating was found.

The Police also searched the Office of the North Calcutta Congress Committee and made five arrests.—Free Press.

MOB'S ALLEGED DEFIANT ATTITUDE

Police Open Fire : One Killed

MIDNAPUR, Aug. 28.

A clash is reported between the police and villagers in Shamsundarpur within the Sabang Thana, owing to the latter's refusal to pay chowkidari taxes, which culminated in police opening fire to disperse the mob, which as alleged, assumed a threatening attitude.

It is understood one man was hit with a bullet and he expired. But confirmation is lacking.—Free Press.

NEW CONGRESS CABINET

DELHI, Aug. 28.

Following the arrests of members of the Working Committee yesterday, a new committee has been formed consisting of six Muslims and six Hindus in addition to the three unarrested members:

Chawdhry Khaliquzchman Advocate (Lucknow) will be Acting President.

Others are:—Mr. Harkarannath Misra, Barrister (Lucknow),

Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle."

Sjt. Velji Nappoo (Bombay), (Treasurer)

Mr. K. V. R. Swami (Rajamundry, Madras)

Mr. S. V. Kowjalgi (Bijapur)

Mr. A. M. Khawaja (Allahabad)

Maulana Ismail Ghaznavi (Amritsar)

Mr. Saratchandra Bose (Calcutta).

Prof. Abul Baqi (Patna)

Mr. Asaf Ali (Delhi)

Maulana Abdul Baqi (Dinajpur, Bengal.)—A. P.

Working Committee Declared Illegal In Madras Also

MADRAS, Aug. 28.

Under Section 16 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, the Madras Government has declared the All-India Congress Working Committee as an unlawful Association as it is interfering with the administration of law and maintenance of order and constitutes a danger to public peace.—Free Press.

Muslim Girls Released.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 28.

Zahara Begum and Sultan Begum, who were arrested yesterday, were placed before the Jorabagan Magistrate and were released, being of tender age.

Three Bengali ladies were also discharged.—Free Press.

WHO SAYS THEY ARE DOWNHEARTED ?

Sapru & Jayakar Undaunted In Spite Of Congress Leaders Conviction !

WILL VISIT YERAVDA AGAIN

PLEASED WITH THEIR SIMLA MISSION

SIMLA, Aug. 28.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. M. R. Jayakar who left for Allahabad to-day did not look depressed. They were not communicative but by the manner in which they were clinging to their little attache case, they showed, that they were carrying some document of importance on which apparently they intend to obtain the opinion first of Pandit Motilal Nehru and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at Allahabad and thereafter of Mahatma Gandhi at Yeravda.

It appears that they have taken full note of the final conversation with the Viceroy and feel that the result of their mission to Simla is not unsatisfactory. All, however, depends on how these notes are received by Congress leaders.

UNDAUNTED.

Sir Tej Bahadur and Mr. Jayakar while feeling that the wholesale arrests of members of the Congress Working Committee is unfortunate at this time, are undaunted in proceeding on the final stage of their mission. They expect to return to Simla in a week on their last trip in this connection. Both of them were seen off at the station by a number of friends who wished them success on their delicate mission. —A. P.

Sapru & Jayakar's Lips Till Sealed.

SIMLA, Aug. 28.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar left Simla to-day for Allahabad. They intend to see the Nehrus and Mahatma Gandhi to convey to them the result of their talks with the Viceroy. Nothing is known yet as to the nature of the many interviews they had with Lord Irwin.

They declined to make any statement except that their work had to be prolonged for a short while before the result could be announced.—A. P.

BOMBAY PRISONERS ON HUNGER STRIKE

Sequel To Lathi Charge In Rajmundry Jail.

RAJAHMUNDRY, Aug. 28.

It is reported that the Bombay political prisoners in the local jail are observing hunger-strike since last Monday as a sequel to the lathi charge made on them.—Free Press.

PEACE PARLEYS

Another Side Of The Medal

[See Stop Press On Page 5.]

R. T. C. NOT TO BE POSTPONED

Preparations Going Apace

LONDON, Aug. 28.

Official quarters in London entirely discredit the report that the Round Table Conference will be postponed.

Preparations for the Conference to meet about the beginning of November are proceeding according to the programme.—Reuter.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Sixteen Words and

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.
Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.
Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number ..... Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.
Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED.—CANVASSERS to sell SWADESHI CIGARETTES. Those who can Deposit Rs. 10 to 15. Apply personally SWADESHI CIGARETTES DEPOT, 67, Nagdevi Street, Maskati Bldg., Bombay.
A R3129

WANTED—A MEDICAL GRADUATE with a Health Degree to work as Asst. Sanitary Commissioner Baroda State in the Grade of Rs. 150-300 p.m. One with experience in dealing with Epidemic and Endemic Tropical diseases will be preferred. Knowledge of Gujarati language essential. Apply within ten days to the undersigned. (Sd.) N. V. PANDIT, M.B.B.S., D.P.H., D.T.M., etc., Sanitary Commissioner Baroda State. Baroda 25-8-30.
A 1481

WANTED--A qualified and experienced LADY SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for Bjay Hospital, Dungarpur. Pay according to qualifications. Please apply with copies of testimonials stating age and caste to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Dungarpur State, (S. Rajputana.)
A 1383

WANTED—AGENTS in every town on a commission at the rate of Rs. 45 for securing each set of five customers for getting Harmonium, Gramophone, Cycle free under the co-operative scheme. Please apply with Two annas postage stamp for rules and other papers Manager, THE KUNDU'S INDUSTRIES LTD., 47/3, Sankar Haldar Lane, Calcutta.

Educational

ACCOUNTANCY ASSOCIATE, London diploma in two months, taught free by Post. December examination. Apply prospectus. PAITHANKER, 262, Budhawar, Poona City.
M R3088.

Loans

SOUND INDIAN CONCERN wants PARTNER with minimum capital Rs. 10,000. Apply General Post Box 2049, Bombay 2.
L R3122

Trade Announcement.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE, of complete dining, drawing and bed-room furniture, now on view sale on SUNDAY, the 31st August at 10-30 a.m. at Ready-money House, Ground Floor, Apollo Bunder by National Auction Co.
T R 3124

KHADI—Pure best SWADESHI KHADI, supplied by the undersigned at reasonable rates by V. P. Please address—LAXSHMINARAYEN JHUNJHNUWALLA, Jaipur (Rajputana).
T R 3115

THE GWALIOR
SUN brand
PORTLAND CEMENT

surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Allpore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING.
Churchgate Street, Fort Bombay.
Tel. No. 21934.

Wanted.

WANTED—A Small Secondhand FRIGIDAIRE. Please apply with price and particulars to Box No. 51, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N

Lost & Found.

LOST.—GOLD BANGLE, Wednesday Evening, between Road leading from Proctor Road to Prathana Samaj. Finder will be rewarded. Write or see K. N. JAYAKER, Janardan Building, Proctor Road.
PB R3127

Personal.

MR. S. K. MEHTA, who attended an Auction of furniture in Bombay in 1924, will hear something of interest if he will communicate at once with Box No. 236, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
P R3128

Medical.

DEAFNESS, HEADNOISES, EAR ACHE and DISCHARGE from Ear quickly and permanently cured by our Herbal Ear-oil "AUROLEUM MIRACULUM" Highest Testimonials from Ear Specialists and patients. Sold everywhere. ALBERT TERRY & CO., Santa Cruz, (B. B. & C. I.)
M R3076

INTERNAL HAIR DYE (TONIC) Its 40 days internal use turns white hair into jet black by the roots for ever. Besides this sharpens memory, aids eye-sight, confirms teeth, restores manhood prolongs life. Price Rs. 10. Doorweshi Medical Works. No. 8 Laharia Sarai, (Bihar).
M 1382A

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
0th and Subsequent Insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisement in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns

B.B. AND C.I. RAILWAY.

CURTAILMENT OF PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICE.

On and from 1st September 1930, the following trains will be cancelled.

BETWEEN KOTAH AND MUTTRA JN.

33 Down Passenger.

Kotah	Dep.	21.25
Muttra Jn.	Arr.	5.40

34 Up Passenger.

Muttra Jn.	Dep.	12.20
Kotah	Arr.	2.54

Note:—No. 20 Up B. P. Express and 33 Down Passenger will stop at all stations between Kotah and Rutlam.

BETWEEN RUTLAM AND KOTAH

45 Down Local Passenger.

Rutlam	Dep.	8.35
Kotah	Arr.	15.45

46 Up Local Passenger.

Kotah	Dep.	9.20
Rutlam	Arr.	17.20

BETWEEN ANAND AND GODHRA

59 Down Local Passenger.

Anand	Dep.	6.05
Godhra	Arr.	8.40

60 Up Local Passenger.

Godhra	Dep.	9.13
Anand	Arr.	11.53

BETWEEN ANAND AND CAMBAY.

55 Down Passenger.

Anand	Dep.	6.10
Cambay	Arr.	8.00

56 Up Passenger.

Cambay	Dep.	20.12
Anand	Arr.	22.00

BETWEEN AHMEDABAD AND VIRAMGAM.

7-A. Down Mixed.

Ahmedabad	Dep.	16.55
Viramgam	Arr.	19.05

8-A UP MIXED.

Viramgam	Dep.	9.00
Ahmedabad	Arr.	11.38

Note:—No. 74 Up Mixed timed to leave Kharagodha at 6-40 will leave Kharaghoda at 7-40 and arrive Viramgam at 9.32.

H. P. BALL,
General Traffic Manager
Bombay, 26|8.1930.
1492

Public Notices.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

UNIVERSITY PRIZE ESSAYS.

The ATTENTION of GRADUATES and UNDERGRADUATES of the University of Bombay is invited to the University Notification published in the last issue of the "Bombay Government Gazette" announcing the subjects selected by the Syndicate for competitive Essays for University Prizes ranging in value from Rs. 200 to Rs. 600 and the conditions of competition.
2. The Registrar will be glad to supply any person on application, written or oral, with a copy of the notification in question.

D. J. WADIA,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 25th August, 1930.
1480

THE KHANDESH PRESS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 29TH DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 12 per share free of income tax will be paid on paid-up Capital upto 30th June, 1930, to the Shareholders of the Khandesh Press Co., Ltd., on and after MONDAY, the 1st September, 1930, between 12 and 3 p.m. at the Registered Office of the Company, Rustum Building, No. 29, Church Gate Street.

DREWET CHOWNA & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents
Bombay, 28th August, 1930.
1499

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST SPLIT RECEIPTS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that 2 Split Receipts Nos. 11459 and 11460 in respect of 10 Ordinary Shares Nos. 244547 to 244551 and 244552 to 244556, of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, standing in the name of Mr. Mannalal Bhagirathdas, have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise 2 duplicate Split Receipts will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.
Dated 28th August, 1930.
1496

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1139 of 1930.

The TEPPICHFABRICK ZENTRALE A-G LIMITED COMPANY, Incorporated in Germany and having its Registered Office, Leipzig in Germany ..... Plaintiffs

vs.

M. V. S. RATNAM, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, till recently residing at Parel, outside the Fort of Bombay, and doing business in the name, style and firm of M. V. Nathan Sons and Co., at Ballard Estate, within the Fort ..... Defendant.

To M. V. S. RATNAM,
The Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs abovenamed have filed the above suit against you as a Short Cause inter alia for appointment of the Receiver of the goods in suit and for injunction against you from selling or otherwise dealing with the said goods and for recovery from you of the sum of Rs. 25,106-12-1 with interest and costs; and take notice also that the said suit is fixed for hearing and final disposal on the 17th day of September, 1930, at 11-15 o'clock (S. T.) in the forenoon and that if you wish to appear and defend the same you must appear in Court on the day and at the time aforesaid either in person or by Advocate duly instructed by an attorney with all your evidence and witnesses and that in default of such appearance the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.
Dated this 28th day of August, 1930.

PATEARE & LILADHAR,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys
1500

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-MORROW: 3, 6-30 and 9-30 P.M.

Adapted from The Novel of Mr. Kanaiyalal M. Munshi.

TO-MORROW: 3, 6 30 and 9 30 P.M.

A WIDOW IS VERILY THE SYMBOL OF WAILING WOMANHOOD, which is trampled under foot, insulted and exploited by society-scoundrels. See it depicted with blazening colours into—

Fishing eyes are fixed upon her, crooked hearts hook her, sacrilegeous hands are always eager to bound her—that is the lot of the forlorn fair sex in India.

WHOSE FAULT
A Social Super production of
SHRI KRISHNA FILM COMPANY.

But up goes against these social horrors the desperate woman full of fire. She breathes defiance and curses, kills conscience and yet creates a new society.

AT ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

RE: MESSRS. MAMRAJ RAMBHAGAT.

THE TRUSTEES of the Composition Deed, dated the 23rd day of April, 1930, made by Harkissondas Rambhagat, Keshavdeo Harkissondas, Dulichand Ramkumar Dalmiya, Mangalchand Ramkumar, Beniprasad Ramkumar, Fulchand Balkissondas Dalmiya and Joharmal Balkissondas who carried on business in Bombay, Calcutta and other places in the name of Mamraj Rambhagat and various other names, intend to pay a first dividend.

All Creditors of the said firms are hereby required to send particulars of their claims to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of September, 1930, otherwise the Trustees will after the said date proceed to pay the dividend to those Creditors who have signed assented or otherwise acceded to the said Composition Deed, without regard to the claims if any of any other persons.

Dated this 28th day of August 1930.

MALVI, MODY, RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Attorneys for the Trustees of Mamraj Rambhagat.
No. 41, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
1495

Auction Sales.

Messrs. VORA & Co.

AUCTIONEERS.
62, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 22064.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY TO THE BUYERS AND SELLERS.
THIS WEEK'S AUCTION SALES

Every kind of Household and Office Furniture, Chesterfield Suites, Fire-proof Safes, Motor Cars, Electric Novelties, very valuable real Jewellery, etc., etc.

Auction Sale at 82, Medows Street, Fort, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 30th instant, at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Auction Sale at Chowpatty Sea Face, Babulal Mansion, near Marina Mansion, on SUNDAY, the 31st instant, at 10 a.m. (S. T.).

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to the undersigned.

VORA & CO.

MESSRS. MISTRY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BRAND NEW FISHER JUNIOR TRUK.

Under instruction of The Eastern Automobile Co. and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers, Messrs S. B. Nadkerni and Govind Shirsat of Nasik, Messrs. MISTRY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 30th August, 1930 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at The Eastern Automobile Co.'s Show-rooms, New Queens Road.

1 Fisher Junior one-ton Truk with 22-passenger body in working order.

Truk on view.

MISTRY & CO.

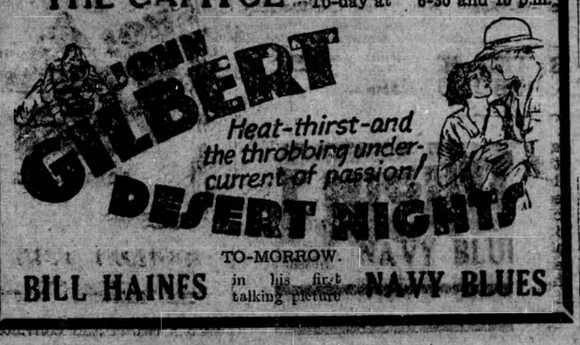
Amusements.

RIALTO CINEMA
Daily at 6-30 & 10 P. M.
BUSTER KEATON in
SPITE MARRIAGE
A Love Story in a Gale of Mirth!
Prof. Deodhar's
HINDUSTANI JALSA
on Sunday at 10-3 P.

PATHE CINEMA

'THE GOOD-BYE KISS'

THE CAPITOL To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.



TO-MORROW.
BILL HAINES in his first talking picture NAVY BLUES

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TIME:— 5—7—9—11 P. M.
SHREE KRISHNA FILM CO'S
Fascinating Love Drama
SUVARNAMALA
Featuring Miss sardar, Miss Vasanti and Vishnu

PUMPS
AND
PUMPING MACHINERY
EVERY TYPE: EVERY SIZE: EVERY DUTY
JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON) LTD.
CULWELL WORKS,
WOLVERHAMPTON, ENGLAND.
OBTAINABLE FROM
ALL FIRST CLASS MACHINERY DEALERS.

EXCELSIOR
THEATRE
6-30 and 10 P.M.
RADIO PICTURES.
MUSICAL WONDER SHOW
HIT THE DECK
WITH
JACK OAKIE
POLLY WALKER.
and a thousand other players, singers, dancers, funsters and beautiful girls!
9 Great Song Hits 9
BREATH-TAKING SCENES IN TECHNICOLOUR!

EMPRESS
THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
THE WIZARD
featuring
EDMUND LOWE
An Excentric Scientist transforms a huge ape into a half human creature to wreak his master's vengeance.

EMPIRE
THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
Can love wipe out a woman's past? Can a plaything of Men find and hold True Love?
SEE
NORMA TALMADGE
In her Greatest Heart-drama:—
THE WOMAN DISPUTED
A Powerful Heart Drama that Tingles with the Laughter and Tears of Humanity.

GLOBE CINEMA
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on 14 April, 2017

ORGANISATION TO CONTROL PURITY OF COTTON CROP URGED.

—:o:—

"Intrinsic Value Of The Commodity Deserves Consideration".

"FAIR COMPARISON OF VALUE NECESSARY BEFORE REPLACEMENT."

The following is the concluding portion of the article which appeared in our issue of the 23rd instant:—

The wilt menace is extending in Berar. At present there exist few fields, totally free from wilt infestation. Though in perhaps 25 per cent of the area its existence may be trivial in its effects, all indications point to the probability of this being seriously affected in course of time. As the ordinary "oomras" crop of the cultivator may contain 70 per cent. of Roseum types, the loss arising from this disease is very considerable. It is no wonder therefore that the new type is welcome not only for its high returns in money but also for providing a remedy against further spread of the disease.

COMPARATIVE RESULTS.

So much for Verum 262 as a type to be recommended on wilt infested lands. To be fair however a comparison of its value with that of the paying type in vogue on wilt free areas is necessary before advocating it for a general replacement of the 'oomras'. Following is a table of returns of Verum 262 on average land compared with Roseum on wilt free land and also of 'oomras' grown on average land.

Economic position of Verum against Roseum or Oomras.

Name of type and land grown: Verum 262. Average land. Area under investigation 30223. Average outturn per acre 308. Lint per cent. 33.5. Lint yield per acre 103. Rate per Kh. of 2 bales 336 Value per acre 44-2-2.

Name of type and land grown: Roseum wilt free land. Area under investigation 461. Average outturn per acre 363. Lint per cent. 36. Lint yield per acre 130.6. Rate per Kh. of 2 bales 233. Value per acre 38-12-3. Advantage or otherwise —5-5-11.

Name of type and land grown: Oomras containing 5 per cent. of Roseum average land. Average outturn per acre 255. Lint per cent. 33.5. Lint yield per acre 85.5. Rate per Kh. of 2 bales 235. Value per acre 25-5-7. Advantage or otherwise —18-12-7.

As a matter of fact the average outturn of oomras is 85.5 of lint equal to 255 lbs. of kapas per acre. Even allowing the figure of 363 lbs. as outturn per acre for Roseum (an average on only 460 acres which on extensive areas is bound to scale down) grown on wilt free land the new type is at an advantage over it by Rs. 5-5-11 per acre in areas where the monsoon ends in the middle of September. Being an early type it starts flowering in the beginning of that month and is in profuse bearing at the end of it. The late September rains therefore catch it in the most critical time of its life and cause a lot of bud shedding. It is only in tracts visited by these that the success of the present type of Verum 262 on Roseum (grown of course under ideal conditions) is doubtful. As mentioned above a reselection of this strain, maturing about 10 days later, has been discovered to ward off this danger and is now in the multiplication stage. But even until such time as this is available for general distribution (which according to present expectations ought not to be later than three seasons) the staple value of the present strain alone more than compensates for its lower yield in the field and the ginnery.

INTRINSIC VALUE.

In Agricultural Economics the intrinsic value of the commodity grown is a factor deserving consideration of equal importance to that of the weight of the produce per acre. In fact both of these are interdependent in causing the crop to pay or otherwist. This is especially true of a cash crop like cotton and the success or otherwise of any of its types must depend upon the reaction of the market value on outturn per acre. This is evident from figures in column 5, 6 and 7 of the statement above. In spite of a 20 per cent. higher yield per acre and a 3 per cent. higher ginning outturn Roseum is still less remunerative than the new type by Rs. 5-5-11 simply because of the difference (in valuation) of Rs. 103 per khandi in favour of Verum 262.

That the comparative valuations shown in the statement are not without any basis can be seen by the actual premium earned by sale of 5,000 bales of Verum this season in C. P. and Berar. The following table shows the rate per khandi obtained (the oomras rate of the day of sale and the difference as premium).

HOW MANY RUPEES ON.

Number of bales disposed off: 4029; 422; 741; 1163.

Value obtained per khandi of 2 bales for Verum 262: 322; 347; 341; 344. Average: 336.

Average rate per khandi of 2 bales per oomras: 226; 236; 236; 236. Average 233.

Premium secured: 96; 111; 105; 108. Average 103.

Even allowing that this premium (fancy premium it may be termed) is partly the outcome of sentiment and partly the effect of savings of the import cost on equal quality by the local mills who have absorbed most of last year's crop, the fact still remains that both of these altogether can not be more than Rs. 25 to 30 per khandi. There is therefore no optimism in postulating a premium of Rs. 70—80 on oomras for pure verum 262 in the Bombay market. This is further borne out by the valuation figures received from the Liverpool market where 95 bales of pure Verum 262 were placed for comparison with other growths in the world. The table following shows the comparative rates.

Date of valuation 23rd May 1930.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Rate of spot midling 8.10. Spot Broach 6.10. Spot Verum 262. 7.37*.

Value in Indian coin per khandi of 2 bales 357.3*, rate of spot middling; 269.0*, Spot Broach; 325.0, Spot Verum 262.

Shipment, Insurance and Incidental expenses 25 Spot Broach; 25 Spot Verum 262.

Value at Bombay minus expenses 244 Spot Broach; 500 Spot Verum 262.

BOMBAY MARKET.

Broach April and May 248; Verum in Bombay, minus shipments 300.

Value at Bombay minus expenses 244 Spot Broach; 300 Spot Verum 262. 248 Broach April and May, 300 Verum in Bombay minus shipments.

N. B.:—Figures marked with asterisks are calculated on the exchange rate—London on Bombay 1-5-26/32.

There is a clear difference of Rs. 56 at Bombay between Broach and Verum 262 in favour of the latter. Deducting Rs. 22 for cost of railing to Bombay there is still a premium of Rs. 34 on Broach. Now the latter generally ranges from Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 on Oomras. The premium on Oomras therefore for the new type even at Bombay can safely be expected to be Rs. 70 to 80 per khandi.

LOW BLOW-ROOM LOSS.

The secret of this high premuim for verum 262 lies in the appreciation it has secured in the local spinning world. All the 5000 bales produced this season were readily taken up by the local mills. Their reports on this cotton are unanimous in pronouncing it as "of a low blow-room loss" of very uniform quality of a fine grade of 15/16 tc 1 inch staple and of a capacity to spin 20s. to 24s." With normal twist 20s. yarn of verum easily bears from 35 lbs. to 38 lbs. while the requisite strength for a good warp of 20s. is only 67 lbs. to 70 lbs. showing thereby that it is capable of spinning even higher counts.

MARKETTING DIFFICULTIES.

With such a performance in the mill the new type is not likely to be ever in want of purchasers. As things stand at present however there is a little difficulty in its disposal as kapas as the local market has yet to get accustomed to a staple—cotton trade. It is used to buy kapas on the basis of class and ginning percentage and fights shy of staple cottons which invariably yield lower ginning outturns. To the local dealers of kapas who live on the margin between purchase of kapas, and sale of lint, the new type which gins 3 to 4 per cent. lower than Roseum is naturally unwelcome. This difficulty was very keenly felt in the first two or three years of the introduction of this type. But as years pass by the local buyers become acquainted with it and are even now showing tendency to adjust prices on the basis of lint value.

In the early stages of the development of a better stapled cotton there is always a difficulty in procuring its seed. The average grower wants his money quickly and he sells his product as kapas for whatever he can get. The average kapas buyers is not interested in pure seeds. Thus undoubtedly the seeds of such kapas stands an almost certain chance of being mixed and if sold for seed purposes will provide a degenerate type which nutralizes the early efforts for improvement, and is apt in time to tell against the cotton's earlier reputation.

PURITY MUST BE PRESERVED.

This difficulty has been met by the development of an organization which controls the purity of the crop in the field over large areas and ultimately arranges for its pool-ginning (and pool-sale of the bales) thus securing the seed. In the early stages Government provided money in 1928-29 Rs. 50,000 and in 1929-30 Rs. 200,000, to be utilized in providing advances of from 25 to 40 per cent. of the kapas value of the crop coming in the gins, so as to bridge over the financial difficulties between the receipt of the kapas and the sale of cotton. The ginning was restricted as mentioned above to cotton which had been kept pure and was classed as superior. Sale was effected when sufficient lint had accumulated to make big lots. It thus became possible to deal direct with the spinners and to receive a fair rate for the staple.

CAPITAL REQUIRED.

In the coming season the Indian Central Cotton Committee are rendering assistance in the maintenance of field purity in general supervision, and in increasing the capital available to the Department for the purpose of advances in Buldana in particular, the district in which much the biggest area is grown, the Taluq Agricultural Co-operative Societies are co-operating energetically with the Department in the expansion of its area the control of the crop, its pool ginning and in financial assistance.

With the seed control made feasible in this way, with a cotton-type like verum 262, economically sound as a cash crop with an unlimited demand for cotton of 20s. to 24s. which it can easily spin, the Ryot of these provinces can safely look forward not only to the vindication of the reputation of his recently ill-famed oomras but also to a scramble for his seed from areas of like agricultural conditions out side the confines of the provinces.

MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAINS

—:o:—

Timings At Victoria Terminus.

On and from 1st September the following revised Time Table has come into force:—

Trains.	Arrivals. H. M.
Lahore and Lucknow Express	6/ 0
Madras Mail	6/15
Calcutta Mail (via Nalgpur)	6/45
Calctutta Mail (via Chheoki)	8/15
Madras Express	10/15
Deccan Queen	10/32
Poona Mail	11/10
Poona Express (Inter and III Class)	12/30
Punjab Mail	12/45
Nagpur Express	14/40
Delhi and Allahabad Express III Class	18/50
Poona Express	19/25
	Departures. H. M.
Delhi and Allahabad Express III Class	7/30
Poona Express	8/ 0
Madras Express	12/30
Poona Express Inter and III Class	14/45
Punjab Mail	16/15
Poona Mail	16/ 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	16/30
Deccan Queen	17/ 0
Calcutta Mail (via Chheoki)	21/30
Nagpur Express	21/45
Madras Mail	22/30
Lahore and Lucknow Express	23/30

Satyagraha Activities In Surat.

(Publicity Bureau, Surat.)

SURAT, Aug. 26.

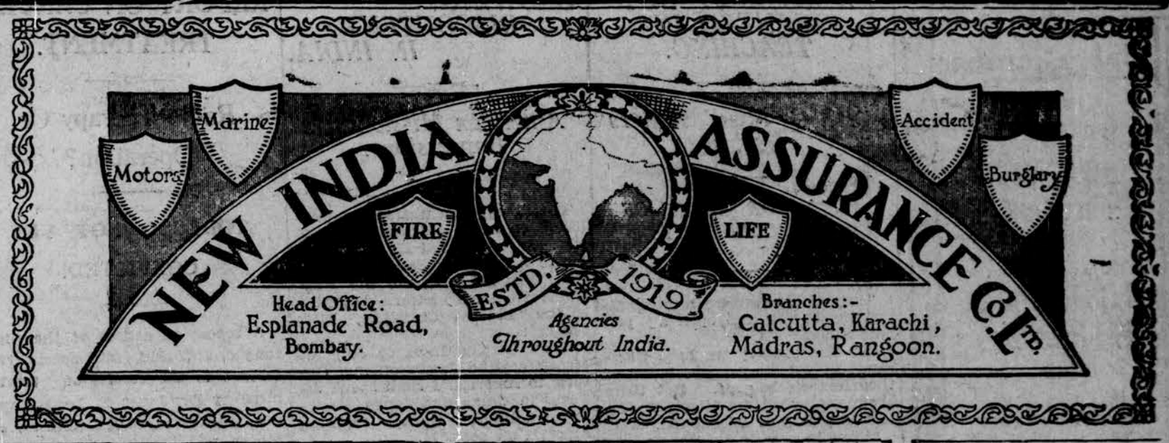
Five persons from Sejyad in Bardoli Taluka were fined Rs. 200 or default one month rigorous imprisonment while five from Akoti were acquitted.

Chikhli celebrated last 21st as Dharasana day and observed complete hartal on 22nd as a protest against the arrest of Moulana Abul Kalam Azad. Messrs. Harkisandas and Balkrishna were arrested. More arrests are likely. All the foreign cloth merchants have resolved not to sell any foreign cloth till Divali.

In Jalalpur Taluka Mr. Hirabhai Kanabhai of Supa has been served with a forfeiture notice while all the land belonging to Mr. Vallabhbhai Rambhai of Astagam is reported to be confiscated. As a result of the refusal of about eight merchants to sell anything to local Fozdar, a leading merchant Mr. Nathubhai was arrested.

In Mandavi Taluka not a single tender has been received by the Government for toddy shops.

The Chorasi Taluka Samiti has appointed a War Council, for Surat City, with Mr. Ratanlal Khandvala as its president. Complete Hartal was observed in Surat city as well as district on 23rd instant as a protest against the arrest of Moulana A. K. Azad.



SATYAGRAH NEWS IN BRIEF

—:o:—

Belgaum.—A grand Prabhat pheri paraded the streets of Shanpur on Sunday 10,000 people taking part in it.—Free Press.

Surat.—In Mandavi Taluk not a single tender has been received by the Government for toddy shops.—Free Press.

Mymensingh.—Mr. Dakshinaranjan Mitra, a well-known lathi-player, has been arrested under the Bengal Ordinance.—Free Press.

Alibag.—Two Satyagrahis who were found selling "patrikas" published by the local Satyagraha camp, were arrested yesterday evening, near the Police lines.—Free Press.

Sheikhpura.—People of the town, at a meetiug decided to perform a "yagna" and "havana" for attaining Freedom and securing the release of Mahatma Gandhi Brahmin priests have been engaged to conduct the "yagna" according to Shastric injunctions.—Free Press.

Belgaum.—Owing to the arrest of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad a hartal was observed on Sunday. A public meeting congratulated the Maulana on his arrest.—Free Press.

Belgaum.—Anantrao Damade was released from jail on Monday owing to high blood pressure. He has lost 12 lbs in weight during his jail life.—Free Press.

Belgaum.—Messrs. Mana Patil Akhappa and Bhau Koli of Malikwad were convicted to one and half months' imprisonment for picketing at Nandgad.

Dattatraya Jadhav of Nandgad got twenty days, Vithal Devalpur on Nandgad ten days, and Narayan Shiralkar of Belgaum twenty days' imprisonment for picketing at Belgaum.—Free Press.

Nagpur.—Kharalkar Athaley and Astikar, College students, and Godbole, a railway employee, were arrested at Talegaon under Section 117 I.P.C. and 26-D Forest Act.—A. P.

All-India Competitive Examination In Shorthand.

Mr. R. V. Subramanian was the only successful candidate (II class) in the All-India competitive examination, (200 words a minute test for seven minutes) held under the auspices of the Presidency Shorthand Association in Madras on the 23rd inst.

MARNENSES UNION.

This Union held its annual social gathering at the hall of the Institute Luso-Indiano on Saturday last. Mr. L. A. Salazar, President of the Union, raised the toast of the Union and, pointed out that although a few years in existence the Union had achieved many things. He asked all to cooperate in making the Union the foremost of its kind in Bombay.

Mr. A. V. D'Cruz raised the toast of the ladies and in thanking them he said by their attendance at the social gathering they should not think that they obliged their countrymen. it was their duty, and they must take part with their countrymen in all matters appertaining to their country.

PLEA TO STIFFEN BOYCOTT.

Under the patronage of the leading residents of Elphinstone Road, the local Gujarati Prabhat Feri Mandal organised a National Flag Salutation near the G Ward Congress Committee branch office at Elphinstone Road, on Sunday last, when Shriyut Abdulla Sheth, the "Senapati" of Vile Parle Upnagar Satyagraha Camp, made a stirring speech exhorting the audience to take to boycott of foreign cloth vigorously.

Rugby.—A scheme is in hand for the construction of a new dock which will have more than double accommodation for fishing vessels at Grimsby which is probably the most important fishing port in world.—B. O. W.

Rugby.—Sir Robert Borden, formerly Convervative Prime Minister of Canada was expected in London on Tuesday. He is to represent Canada at the coming meeting of the Council of the League of Nations.—B. O. W.

The Last Word in Cement

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Laxmi Building Ballard Estate, ... BOMBAY.

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discovered by the well-known Ayurvedic Physician of Lahore Pt. Thakur Datta Sharma Vaidya by the use of which (one dose in the first week of third month of pregnancy)

MALE CHILD IS CERTAIN

The "Germinal cells," says Doctor Farrel, in his well-known book "are Hermaphrodites originally and only become male and female later." And that is the time when Mithaphal is administered.

"I have very great pleasure", says Mr. ROSHAN LAL, Managing Director, Sports, Ltd., Lahore, "to inform you that the medicine you gave to my wife during the course of her pregnancy has proved effective. I have three daughters, this time your advice was sought, with the result that on the 26th September, 1921, my wife gave birth to a boy. All our family members are grateful to you for this."

"I" says B. THAKUR DASS, from Gilgit, "feel pleasure in informing you that my wife gave birth to a male child on 3rd March. Your medicine MITHAPHAL is a wonder. It is worth more Rs. ten thousand what to say of ten."

"I congratulate you on such an invention."

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Price of Mithaphal is Rs. 10/- only, which we promise to refund if the result is contrary.

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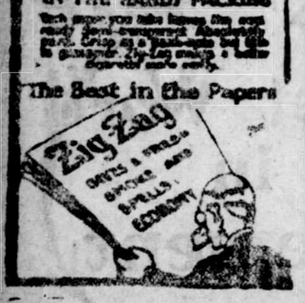

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SPECIAL CORKS
for Boot Cream Bottles, Ink Pots and other articles and Pots for Ointments etc. are now made in India and known as
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Low Vitality
Now, especially, your child needs Virol: Virol to maintain vitality, Virol to increase resistance to infection, to keep colds and epidemics away: Virol to build strong bone, firm flesh and a healthy nervous system with which to combat the strain of growth and school life.
Give Virol regularly and give the best chance of health now and in the future
Children need VIROL
A leading Consultant says:—
"My boy went to school this term and took the remainder of the supply of Virol with him. He improved very much while taking the preparation, and gained 1 lb. per week, which represents a steady improvement well maintained for a long period."
VIROL LTD., EALING, LONDON, W.5, ENGLAND.

AMATEURS NOT WANTED IN TEACHING.

—:o:—

"Hit Or Miss" Way Is Useless.

PLEA FOR SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY.

"Any street hawker may abandon his barrow and open a private school.

"In this country we have thousands of private schools, many of them extremely good. But there are many which are utterly worthless as places of instruction.

"Even in our State schools we have some thousands of persons engaged as teachers without any ascertainable qualifications for the work."

Thus declared Mr. Frank Roscoe, secretary of the Royal Society of Teachers, addressing students of the City of London Vacation Course in Education.

"We are told," he went on, "that teachers are born, not made, but this is no comfort since the birth rate of such teachers is not high enough to meet the needs of a system of compulsory schooling.

"HIT OR MISS" METHODS.

"Moreover, the work of the teacher is coming to rest more and more on a body of scientific principles. Teaching has always been an occupation demanding skill, and it is now becoming one which calls for scientific knowledge.

"The 'hit or miss' methods of kindly amateurs will no longer serve. We must place teaching on a professional basis with a roll of recognised practitioners and a sense of co-operate responsibility."

Comparing the schools of to-day with the schools of the future, Mr. Roscoe said that to-day new schools were being built with close regard to the bodily needs of children, and we had learned that work might be done in the open air with great benefit.

"We are even beginning to rid ourselves of the tyranny of iron-framed desks, and to pay attention to the value of bright colours in school decoration.

"We have still, however, far too many schools in which the class rooms are planned on the old model, with desks in neat rows, a place for every boy or girl, a space for the teacher, walls coloured in bathroom-green above a liver-coloured dado, the whole suggesting a place of dull routine rather than one of useful activity.

DESKS TO SUIT PUPILS.

"In the schools of to-morrow, or perhaps the day after, we shall have workrooms in place of class rooms.

"We shall have chairs and tables of various heights to suit the different lengths of pupil.

"Each room will be pleasingly coloured and equipped, often with the aid of the pupils who use it most, thereby gaining a note of individuality and character instead of drab uniformity."

Mr. Roscoe warned teachers against paying too much regard to the criticisms and demands of the world outside the schools.

The business man who asked them to provide ready-made typists, skilled shorthand writers, and efficient junior clerks was demanding dexterities of body and qualities of mind which did not belong to the stage of schooling.

They could help him most by giving him recruits who had developed to the full those qualities which would make them willing and ready to acquire the particular forms of skill useful in business or in manufacture.—"Daily Herald".

"INVITATION TO VIOLENCE."

—:o:—

Mr. Wedgwood Benn Criticised.

Mr. Fenner Brockway, M.P., speaking at the I.L.P. Summer School at Welwyn Garden City yesterday on the situation in India, criticised Mr. Wedgwood Benn's reference to non-violence as "hypocrisy."

Mr. Brockway said he wondered if Mr. Benn realised that the use of that phrase was a deliberate invitation to violence.

If methods of violence were adopted, what took place in Chittagong would take place in many parts of India. In isolated villages assassination could be very easy indeed. The repression now being operated in India, continued Mr. Brockway, was the most severe since the Indian Mutiny.

Ignorance, poverty, and the conditions of sanitation and housing in India were the strongest possible condemnation of British government there.—"Daily Herald".

GROWING DISCONTENT IN INDIA.

—:o:—

'American Missionary's Impressions.

It will be remembered we published on Aug. 15 extracts from Rev. Ralph Richard Keithan's letter to a friend in Sabarmati Ashram: The following are the extracts from his letter published in the "Indian Christian Messenger":—

"I am leaving India on July 16 for China and Japan on my return to America. I shall spend six weeks in China and Japan, studying conditions there, reaching America on Sept. 11.

NEUTRALITY OR LOYALTY!

The American missionary is in a very difficult position because he has promised to be 'neutral' in whatever may happen. I, and others, are trying to be loyal to that promise. However, you see what happens. Government interprets neutrality in their own way. Some of us feel that their neutrality means 'loyalty' to the present Government. . . and at a time when the Englishman himself often is most critical of things as they are.

This last year has been the most fruitful of my life. During the summer season an Indian theological student, a Brahmin convert, stayed with me at Kodaikanal. We had many happy moments together. I realised more than ever how far away from the heart of the Indian the average missionary is. I had planned this year to have a group of my own students live with me in Mission bungalow. I had hoped that this might bring me a bit closer to India. However, that privilege is now denied me.

THREE DAYS WITH THE MAHATMA.

Just before Mahatma Gandhi went to the Lahore Congress I had three days with him at Wardha. At each meal I sat at his right and talked with him as with a brother. I shall never forget those days for it was a 'mountain-top' experience indeed. I know of no one who I could trust more to interpret the spirit of the Master in present-day India. What a mind he has! What a spirit! What love! I have a feast for you again.—one which came from Gandhi himself!

I had the privilege to spend a week also in Tagore's great school at Shantiniketan. I had a conversation with that poet of Bengal and that was the last straw in my decision for service along new lines in India. He left no doubt in my mind but that if I would serve his country I must identify myself with the Indian people—and the tragedy was that he felt assured that I could not do that in Missions as organised to-day. Those days I moved in and out with schoolboys and teachers. I found a Christian, for example, who was giving his life to the boys and girls of Shantiniketan, who was living on a mere allowance, who would not even consider coming back with me to co-operate in a work that many would feel was one of the largest in South India. At least, he could get twice or thrice as much salary. Beut no! he was convinced that he could do more for Christ where he was! I found many others of the same spirit. It made me think!

EDUCATIED INDIA BECOMING NATIONALISTIC.

I wish I could tell you of the many Missions I visited. There is no doubt but that Missions are doing a stupendous and most important work in India to-day. Many Indians would not have it otherwise. However, there is a growing discontent with what is being done for India by the West. It is a criticism that the Indian Christian and the Western Missionary must face—and face very soon, I believe! We have not faced all the conditions of India. We have not always given credit where credit is due. We have not built upon foundations already here. Educated India is coming to see this more and more. Again, educated India is becoming nationalistic and will not allow any movement to denationalise her people as Missions often have done.

I just wanted to say that I was tremendously impressed to see the great resources which belong to India. I have no fear for the future. Coming days are going to be very difficult. And what a field for the Christian Message! Also, I cannot help but feel that India is one of the countries which has a vital message to give to the world. And even now there are Indians who guarantee that contribution shall be made. I count it the great privilege of my life to have been able to come into contact with something of the spirit back of it all. And may I be allowed to continue in helping to bring forth that spirit into the life of the world!

REPORT ON CANCER TREATMENT.

—:o:—

Radio Therapy Or Operation?

TOBACCO NOT YET CONVICTED.

A report on cancer of the lip, tongue, and skin, with special reference to the results of treatment by Dr. Janet E. Lane-Claypon, was issued by the Ministry of Health.

Sir George Newman, the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry, in a note states that as regards the results of treatment it is shown that cancer of the skin and of the lip is a readily curable disease either by operation or radiation, especially if promptly diagnosed and treated, a factor already shown to be of paramount importance at other sites.

Sir George says:—"The results secured by radio-therapy appear equal, if not superior, to those obtained by operation, reaching 80 per cent or more of cures—on a three years' basis—in the case of skin cancer.

"Cancer on the tongue, on the other hand, is much less amenable to treatment owing, apparently, to the early spread of the disease from the original site to neighbouring lymph glands. Operations, many of them very skilfully devised and executed, have been practised for perhaps half a century past. But the results have been disappointing enough to cause surgeons to turn with enthusiasm to the newer methods afforded by radium. With this agent it is comparatively easy to effect disappearance of an accessible primary growth in the tongue without the risks necessarily attendant upon operations.

"To this important extent the use of radium is an advance on surgical operation. But here again as with the older methods, the difficulty remains of dealing effectively with the more distant extensions of the disease. When the causation of cancer of the tongue is under consideration two subjects invariably demand attention and cannot be omitted here—the habit of smoking tobacco and the effect of syphilis.

THE TOBACCO-SMOKER.

"The evidence examined in the report points to the conclusion that simple inhalation and exhalation of tobacco smoke are not causative agencies, though other conditions connected with smoking may be—roughness or heat of the pipe or holder. Similarly with syphilis, it is not necessary to assume that because it is shown to be associated with cancer of the tongue the new growth is a direct result of the syphilitic virus. It may well be that it is the scar or other lesion remaining in a tongue previously affected by syphilis that has become the seat of cancer."

Dr. Janet Lane-Claypon, in her exhaustive report, says: "The proportion of inoperable or very advanced cases is probably larger among the patients treated by radio-therapy than among those treated by operation. Generally, however, it seems reasonable to say that the results obtained by radio-therapy are at least as satisfactory as those obtained by operation without its attendant disadvantages.

"The habit of smoking tobacco has been widely regarded as a contributory factor in the production of cancer of the lip. One or two authors remarked that the percentage of smokers among the patients appears not to be higher than might be expected among the general population. It may be said at once that the statistical data which has been collected lend no support to the belief that smoking as such has any definite relationship to cancer of the lip. The possibility is not excluded that special methods of smoking or injuries due to smoking may have an influence. At the same time it is by no means proved that there is any causal connection here either. On the whole it seems reasonably certain that other factors must be present for the production of cancer.'

"Cancer of the lower lip is many times more frequent than cancer of the upper lip, the proportional incidences being roughly 95 per cent and 5 per cent respectively. It is from twelve to fourteen times more common among men than among women, although women suffer proportionately more from cancer of the upper lip than men.—"Manchester Guardian."

"the same thing"?

No, Sir!
There is nothing "the same" as the legitimate "Bayer" Tablets of CAFIASPIRIN. These original, genuine tablets were the first to afford humanity the boon of the safe, inoffensive, real "Bayer's Aspirin", scientifically combined with Caffeine, the popular heart tonic, and are prescribed by thousands of Physicians in the tropical countries. Whoever tells you that another product is the same thing is deceiving you. Insist on "CAFIASPIRIN" and absolutely nothing else. The BAYER CROSS is your assurance of safety. Look for it on the carton containing the tube of 20 tablets. When you want only one dose, ask for "Bayer's Red Envelope All-India". It contains 2 "Bayer" Tablets of CAFIASPIRIN and only costs 2 annas. But be careful! Avoid the danger of substitutes and imitations, by saying "Bayer's CAFIASPIRIN" — not just "Aspirin tablets" or something else.

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MERCHANTS & CONTRACTORS
SAJAN & CO.
FORT BOMBAY

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

FRIDAY, August 29.

S. S. Malwa with the English mails of August 14 due at 6 a.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, August 30.

S. S. Rajputana with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

—:o:—

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Rangoon Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12-0 noon on Saturday, the 30th inst.

LECTURE ON SWADESHI.

—:o:—

Under the auspices of the Bombay Dashalad Yuvak Mandal, a public meeting will be held on Saturday, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), in "Hira Bagh", C. P. Tank Road, when Shriyut Mavji Govindji Sheth, Shrimati Ramabai Kamdar and other leaders will speak on "Swadeshi". Shriyut Nagindas T. Master will preside.

MEETING OF DYERS AND PRINTERS.

—:o:—

A meeting of the Dyers and Printers will be held to-day (Friday), at 9 a.m. (S. T.) at the Congress Office Hall of the B. P. C. C.

PIECEGOODS DYERS' MEETING.

—:o:—

A meeting of the Piece-goods Dyers will be held to-day (Friday), at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress Office Hall of the B. P. C. C

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA. LIMITED.

—:o:—

The manager of above Bank has received the following advice from the London Office:—"The Directors of the National Bank of India Ltd. have declared an interim dividend at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum free of Income Tax to be paid on 19th September".

MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

—:o:—

The manager of above Bank has received advice from the London Office intimating that the Directors have declared an Interim Dividend of 8 per cent less income tax, on the Shares of the Bank for the half year ended 30th June last.

B. P. C. C.

—:o:—

The monthly general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Saturday (the 30th instant), at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress Office.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Students' Union will be held on Saturday, the 30th inst., at 4 p.m. (S. T.), in the Bombay Students' Brotherhood Hall, Franch Bridge. All members are requested to attend.

Hartal For Working Committee Members' Arrest.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 28

The Students of the Carmichael Medical and Scottish Churches Colleges dispersed without attending classes in honour of the Congress Working Committee members arrests in Delhi.—Free Press.

St. XAVIER COLLEGE DEADLOCK.

—:o:—

Ban On Ganpati Festival Celebration.

—o—

(From A Correspondent.)

The St. Xavier's College deadlock, which is the outcome of the Hostel Superintendent's in maintaining intact the childish ban on Ganpati festival celebration continues. The Deccani Club students are gaining more and more supporters. The Gujarati students propose to instal Ganpati in their own mess. The question has almost assumed an all-College importance and all communities, except the Christians, feel hurt that the authorities should have adopted a course likely to endanger the cordial relations between students of all communities in the College.

Father Duhr convened a meeting of the students in the Hostel and told them in so many words that the College and the Hostel were Christian institutions and non-Christians could not claim the right to introduce their forms of worship within their premises. He entirely upheld Father Saccasa's ban. This has had the had the salutary effect of combining all non-Christian students in the College against the order.

Rs. 1,500 Security Demanded From "Be Ghadi Mou"

—:o:—

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Dastur, has ordered the Printer and the Publisher of "Be Ghadi Mou" to deposit a security of Rs. 1,500 each, when a declaration for the paper to be printed at the "Sanj Vartman" Press was made before him.

STOP PRESS.

RELEASE MOTILAL.

SIMLA, Aug. 28.

It is understood that the official Medical Board has recommended the release of Pandit Motilal Nehru.—Free Press.

HAVE PEACE PARLEYS BROKEN DOWN?

VICEROY'S CHANGED OUTLOOK.

SIMLA, Aug. 28.

Certain facts have leaked out in regard to the arrest of the Working Committee at Delhi.

The Peace delegates, it is stated made very strong representations to the Viceroy, as soon as they came to know of the ban on the meeting of the Working Committee regarding the unwisdom of such a course, while peace parleys were in progress.

The Viceroy, it is said, pointed out that it was made clear from the beginning that the Government were in no sense a party to the peace parleys. Therefore there could be no question of the Government owing any obligation, implied or explicit, or being guided or influenced by the course of the peace-talks. The Congress took no official notice of the peace parleys and the Executive could not Law and Order had to be enforced

HARDLY FAIR.

The Peace delegates, it is said, argued that it was hardly fair that, though they were acting on their own responsibility, any action should be taken by the Executive which rendered their task difficult. Some consideration ought to be shown to the Peace delegates. The answer, it is said was that the remedy lay in their own hands. They ought to persuade the Congress leaders not to hold their meeting at Delhi. This led the Peace delegates to ask if change of venue would possibly meet the situation. The answer was that the Government of India had taken the precaution of instructing all the principal local Governments to proclaim the Congress Working Committee as unlawful associations.

Therefore the only way in which the Congress Working Committee could avoid arrest was by holding no meetings at all.

VICEROY ANGRY WITH VITHALBHAI.

The Viceroy, it is said, not only expounded this theory of what the Working Committee ought to have done but also said that the Government of India took a very grave view of the bellicose utterances of Moulana Abul Kalam Azad and Mr. Vithalbhai Patel.

The Peace delegates pointed out that after Moulana Abul Kalam Azad's arrest, Dr. Ansari who succeeded him in the Congress Presidentship was a protagonist of Peace. But according to the official view the mere acceptance by Dr. Ansari of the Congress Presidentship proclaimed him as an outlaw.

No announcement is to be made officially yet regarding the peace parleys. The Congress leaders have sanctioned the publication of the record of the entire negotiations. It is, therefore, the Government of India that have to decide as to whether any public statement should be made. The chances are that since there may be a renewal of peace conversations at any time from where they have now broken off, no public statement would be made for the present.

The Hon'ble Syed Raza Ali, Mr. K. S. Bajpai, Director of Information and a host of pressmen saw the Peace Delegates off at the Railway station. There was a discussion as to whether it was a Good-bye or Au Revoir. One of the Peace delegates answered cynically that there was hardly any reason for their return.—Free Press.

GIRLS PENALISED.

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 28.

Five students of the Government Girls' High School, who took prominent part in hoisting and saluting the national flag in the compound of the school recently, have been dismissed, and six others have been rusticated for one year. —A. P.

WORKING COMMITTEE DECLARED ILLEGAL IN BIHAR.

PATNA, Aug. 28.

The Congress Working Committee has been declared an unlawful association in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

An additional police force of 56 officers and men has been quartered in 31 villages in Balasore District at the cost of the inhabitants.

A temporary jail has been opened at Gulzarbagh, Patna City, in the buildings of an old opium factory.

Sir Ganesh Dutta Singh, Minister for Local Self-Government, has been returned unopposed to the Legislative Council.—A. P.

BOMBAY OBSERVES COMPLETE HARTAL.

Mill Workers Walk Out.

STUDENTS AND COLLEGIANS TAKE "FRENCH LEAVE".

As an expression of protest against the arrest of Dr. Ansari, the Acting Congress President, Pandit Malaviya, Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel and other members of the Congress Working Committee, Bombay, observed a complete hartal on Thursday.

MILL WORKERS WALK OUT.

The streets resounded with national slogans raised by demonstrators. The mill workers gave the lead by walking out of the mills and holding demonstrations. Almost all the mills in the city remained closed. The railway workshops at Parel could not carry on the work owing to non-attendance of the workers while the Matunga Workshop worked with a partial complement of workers.

Likewise, school boys and collegians took a holiday. Several schools and colleges were picketed by the boys, with the result that most of the schools declared a holiday.

All important markets and commercial associations and retail shops in the city also observed hartal.

"PILI PAGRI, HAYE, HAYE!"

An incident took place in connection with the day's demonstrations. About a thousand workers marched in a procession from Parel to the Congress House shouting national slogans. When the procession was approaching the Congress house, a sergent arrested one of the processionists Babu Shankar, for shouting "Pili Pagri, haye, haye"! The latter was then marched to the Lamington Road police lock-up.

THE BANDRA YOUTH LEAGUE.

—:o:—

Bandra League Demands Motilalji's Release.

The Bandra Youth League has adopted the following resolutions:

"The Bandra Youth League has learnt with deep regret the sad news about Pandit Motilal Nehru's illness and prays for his speedy recovery. In view of the serious nature of illness the League demands Panditji's unconditional and immediate release."

The Bandra Youth League congratulates Babu Subash Chandra Bose on his election as the Mayor of Calcutta. The League considers the election of Subash Babu a fitting reply to the bureaucracy."

DR. P. C. RAY ON SWADESHI ENTERPRISE.

—:o:—

"At the kind invitation of the authorities of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, I had an opportunity of visiting their Swadeshi Bazar on Tuesday evening. I had no idea formerly that so many different kinds of articles of every day use are being manufactured in or about Bombay. The Swadeshi spirit and the patriotism which has been aroused will henceforth be a stimulus not only to the improvement of articles already made but will serve to bring into existence new industries. Such Exhibition if held from time to time will do great good in promoting Swadeshi industries.

"The way the Bazar has been organised does great credit to its promoters. As I have always maintained the Parsis have been in the forefront in starting industries, and have been exemplars in philanthropic activities. Therefore, I look to their patriotism for the promotion of Swaweshi enterprizes."

P. C. RAY.

'INDIA'S STRUGGLE FOR BREAD'.

—:o:—

Public Meeting At Khar.

Under the auspices of the Khar Congress Committee, a public meeting was held on Tuesday the 26th inst., to congratulate Moulana Azad on his arrest and the Benaes University students convicted at Poona. Mr. Menon presided and Messrs. Erunza and Kabadi addressed the meeting.

Mr. Kabadi told the audience not to be scared by so-called economic depression. India, with six crores of people half-naked and starving, could not be worse by carrying on this fight to a finish. The time has come when every Indian should be a Congressman and every house a Congress Committee.

Mr. Menon said that the present struggle was a struggle for bread on both sides, and unless the British were compelled to yield they will never do so.

7 FORT PICKETERS ARRESTED ON THURSDAY.

—:o:—

A Christian Amongst The Congress Volunteers.

The following is the list of volunteers arrested for foreign cloth picketing in Fort area on Thursday:—

K. N. Damodar, Shantaram Narayan, T. J. D'Souza, Jivan Pitambar, Magan Narayan, C. P. Devasar Sarody, and Mahadeo Narayan.

Congrers Volunteers Jailed For Beating "Batakis"

—:o:—

Three Congress Volunteers who were arrested on the Lamington Road for beating Batakis were sentenced to one week's simple imprisonment at the Esplanade Police Station on Thursday. The charge against them was that they obstructed traffic. They denied that they onstructed traffic, as they had not been at any particular place for any length of time as their work was simply to announce the arrests of the leaders and move on.

Bombay Swadeshi League.

—:o:—

TO-DAY'S LECTURES.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Swadeshi League the following Lectures on Swadeshi will be delivered to-day:—

Miss Manibai Kara 3 P.M. Keshavji Naik's Chawl, Kandawadi.

Mr. Tamhenkar, 8.30 p.m. Nikatwadi Khotachiwadi Gunpati Utsav, Girgaum.

Mr. M. V. Godbole. 9 p.m. Parel Brahmin Samaj.

Mr. K. L. Joshi, 9 p.m. Ramchandra Building, Girgaum.

Mr. M. S. Rao, 9 p.m. Sarasvat Ganpati Utsav, Matunga.

Desh Sewika Sangh.

—:o:—

PICKETING SEWIKAS.

Picketing Sewikas are requested to be present to-day (Friday), at the respective time assigned to them. They should be punctual in attendance.

Preparing of Slivers will be restarted to-day (Friday), after 12-30 p.m.

KASTURBAI IN THANA

Hartal In City.

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Aug. 28.

Yesterday evening Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi paid a flying visit to Kalwa, a village near Thana and addressed an audience composed of 300 persons belonging to various communities exhorting them to wear nothing but clothes made of Khaddar, and advised them further to take to picketing of liquor shops.

HARTAL IN THE CITY.

The news of the arrest of the members of the Working Committee was received in Thana yesterday and it cast a gloom over the whole city. The Congress volunteers announced by beating of 'bataki' the news of the arrest of leaders and advised the shopkeepers to observe complete hartal today. Accordingly, hartal was observed to-day and a procession was taken out this evening at 4-30 p.m. from the Hanuman Vyayam Shala throughout the city and a meeting was held at 5-30 p.m. in the Vyayam Shala when speeches were made by Messrs. Padhye, Oza, Ranadive, Haji Ahmad Suleiman, Joshi and Miss Lanoomati Dharadhar.

NATIONAL FLAGS REMOVED FROM B. D. D. CHAWLS

The Naigaum Chawls belonging to the Development Department witnessed great excitement last evening (Thursday). The commotion was created by the high-handed conduct, it is alleged, of the Manager of these chawls. It is reported that the chawls are directly under the control of the Collector of Bombay. The Manager, it is alleged, went round the chawls and removed all the National Flags hoisted by the residents on their respective rooms. Apart from the flags, it is, reported, that he also removed the wall placards regarding the boycott of British goods put during the Congress Labour Week.

Enquiries made amongst the residents of the chawls who are mostly mill workers it is understood that Mr. Rowe with the assistance of a few sweepers attached to these chawls went to Chawls No. 1, 2, 5, 10, 16, 18 and 19 and ordered the sweepers to destroy the placards and remove the flags in the absence of the occupants who had gone out to participate in the mass procession organised by the 'F' Ward Congress Committee in memory of the imprisoned Working Committee members. The Manager took charge of the flags and returned to his offices. As soon as the news went round of the removal of the flags the occupants gathered together and met in a huge meeting on the Kasara Maidan, near Naigaum. Nearly 2,000 residents of the chawls were present and speeches were made condemning the action of the Manager in removing their flags without their permission. Resolution was passed calling upon the Collector to return the flags to their rightful owners. The occupants were determined to secure their flags and to hoist them once again. With the help of the Special Branch of the B. P. C. C. after the meeting was over, the occupants went in procession and hoisted the flags on the chawls from which they were removed.

Scuffle For Congress Bulletin.

—:o:—

Mastan Ismail, a Congress volunteer was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday on the charge of alleged assault on Sergeant Peter Smith of the G.I.P. Railway Police.

The evidence showed that Mastan Ismail was selling Congress Bulletin near Bori Bunder on Wednesday evening, when Sergeant Smith wanted a copy of the Bulletin. Mastan refused to give it and there was a scuffle in which it was alleged, Mastan pushed the Sergeant and gave him a slap.

The accused denied the charge and pleaded not guilty.

His Worship, however, sentenced him as above.

BAN ON TOYO PODAR MILLS REMOVED.

The Secretary of the Boycott Committee, B. P. C. C., writes:—

The Toyo Podar Mills Co., Ltd., having given the required undertaking the ban on the said Mills has been raised.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Building, 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET.

—:o:—

JANUARY NEW 1931.

	Aug. 28.
Yesterday's Closing	11.69
To-day's Opening	11.69
Difference	nil.
To-day's Closing	11.68
Difference	—.01

Broach Expectations Rs. 220.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

—:o:—

JANUARY NEW 1931.

	Aug. 28.
Yesterday's Closing	6.30
To-day's Opening	6.23
Difference	—.02
To-day's Closing	6.24
Difference	—.06

FROM YERAVDA MANDIR.

Mahatmajis Sermon On "Non-Stealing".

(The fifth discourse from Gandhiji is on Non-Stealing. A condensed translation is given below:

"We now come to the observance of Non-Stealing. Upon deeper thinking we shall find that all observances are implicit in Truth and Love, or in Truth alone. Love may be deduced from Truth or may be paired with Truth. Truth and Love are one and the same thing. I am partial to Truth however. In the final analysis there can only be a single reality. The highest Truth stands by itself. Truth is the end, Love a means thereto. We know what is Love of Non-Violence although we find it difficult to follow the law of Love. But as for Truth we know only a fraction of it. Perfect knowledge of Truth is difficult of attainment for man even like the perfect practice of Non-Violence.

DEFINITION OF THEFT.

"It is impossible that a person should steal and simultaneously claim to know Truth or cherish Love. Yet every one of us is consciously or unconsciously more or less guilty of theft. One may steal not only what belongs to others, but also what belongs to oneself, as is done, for instance, by a father who eats something secretly, keeping his children in the dark about it. The Ashram kitchen shows are our common property, but one who secretly removes a single crystal of sugar from it stamps himself a thief. It is theft to take anything belonging to another without his permission even if it be with his knowledge. It is equally theft to take something in the belief that it is "res nullius." Things found on the roadside belonged to the ruler or the local authority. Anything found near the Ashram must be handed over to the Secretary, who in his turn will pass it on to the Police if it is not Ashram property.

"Thus far it has been pretty smooth sailing. But the observance of Non-Stealing goes very much farther indeed. It is theft to take something from another even with his permission if we have no real need for it. One should not receive any single thing that one does not need. Theft of this description has mostly food for its object. It is theft for me to take any fruit that I do not need, or to take it in a larger quantity than is necessary. One is not always aware of one's real need, and most of us improperly multiply our wants, and thus unconsciously make thieves of ourselves. If we devote some thought to the subject, we shall find that we can get rid of quite a number of our wants. One who follows the observance of Non-stealing will bring about a progressive reduction of his own wants. Much of the distressing poverty in this world has arisen from a breach of the principle of Non-Stealing.

OTHER KINDS OF THEFT.

"Theft thus far considered may be classed as external or physical theft. There is besides a second kind of theft subtler than this first and far more degrading to the human spirit. It is theft mentally to desire acquisition of anything belonging to others or to cast a greedy eye at it. It is mental theft to feel temptation in respect of any good object we see. One who observes a fast takes no food, physically speaking, but he is guilty of theft as well as a breach of his fast, if he gives himself up to a mental contemplation of taste when he sees others taking their meals. He is similarly guilty if during his fast he is continually planning the varied "menu" he shall have when he has broken the fast. One who observes the principal of Non-Stealing will refuse to bother himself about things to be acquired in the future. This evil anxiety for the future will be found at the root of many a theft. To-day we only desire possession of a thing; to-morrow we shall begin to adopt measures, crooked as well as straight, directed to such possession.

"And ideas may be stolen no less than material things. One who egotistically claims to have originated some good idea which, really speaking, did not originate with him, is guilty of a theft of ideas. Many learned men to have committed such theft In course of world history, and plagiarism is by no means uncommon even to-day. Supposing for instance that I see a new type of spinning wheel in Andhra, and manufacture a similar wheel in the Ashram, passing it off as my own invention. I not only practise untruth but am clearly guilty of stealing another's invention.

"One who takes up the observance of Non-Stealing has therefore to be every humble very thoughtful, very vigilant and very simple in habits."—"Young India."

HOW THE BOYCOTT WORKS.

Decline In British Trade.

The following comperative figures of our sea borne trade with Britain for the month of July 1930 and for the first four months of the official year, show how the boycott movement is steadily gaining strength. Even after making due allowance for the general decline in prices, the imports of British goods are showing considerable decline. In this connection it may be remembered that when the boycott movement was started, large unfilled orders were in the hands of the British manufacturers, which are included in the above figures of imports. The real effect of the movement will be seen during the forthcoming quarter.—

IMPORT OF MERCHANDISE FROM BRITAIN.

Imports.	Rs.
July 1929	8,03,71,851
July 1930	5,22,06,681
Less	2,81,65,170
Imports.	Rs.
April to July 1929	35,42,28,094
April to July 1930	26,96,14,732
Less	9,46,13,9[illegible]

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE TO BRITAIN.

Exports.	Rs.
July 1930	6,03,16,886
July 1929	3 85,81,719
	72,34,[illegible]
Eports.	Rs.
April to July 1930	18,22,72, [illegible]
April to July 1929	13,18,56,[illegible]
	4,15,[illegible]

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Apply OWNER, Third Floor.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1930.

INDIA'S ANSWER.

—:o:—

Writing on August 1 the "Morning Post" sarcastically criticised the Prime Minister for refusing to include Sir John Simon among the British delegates to the Round Table Conference—incidentally it is interesting to notice that to this organ of blue-blooded gentlemen of England the only Indian leaders worth mention are "Gandhi", "Vallabhbhai Patel" and "Jawaharlal Nehru." This was about a month ago. But now the Congress, having been "usefully engaged in stiffening the boycott of British goods" compels the "Morning Post" to suggest withdrawal of the offer of the Round Table Conference since "postponement will merely result in intensifying Congress agitation." The "Morning Post" has already favoured all concerned with its views as to the best way of checking "Congress agitation," and the Europeans in India have responded to the call admirably. For, one of the resolutions passed by the Calcutta 'European' Association on August 27, runs as follows: "That this meeting is of the opinion that the Congress revolutionary movement with its boycott of British goods and firms cannot be stemmed by concession or conference and considers that the Government of India should take drastic measures to combat the movement with all the resources at its command. It is further of the opinion that the situation requires immediate action and that any further delay in the hope of creating a favourable atmosphere for the Round Table Conference is not only undesirable but dangerous."

This has already been paraphrased in more straightforward language by Commander Locker-Lampson, a Conservative M. P., who is reported to have said that "the time might come when we should have to reconquer India, because they had had ministers of weak will in England and a weak-kneed Viceroy." The coolness with which he talks of 'reconquering' India as if it was the most natural thing in the world to do and as if it did not involve any outrage on the civilised conception of freedom, justice and morality is not surprising. But neither Commander Locker-Lampson nor the Calcutta "Europeans" nor yet the "Morning Post" nor the British diehards need feel sad, pessimistic or even irritated. The "weak-willed" Ministry and the "weak-kneed" Viceroy have now summoned enough courage and boldness to bow before superior will. The demand for "immediate action" has been immediately met. Whatever happens to the Round Table Conference, the great drive against the Congress—and this is what really matters—has begun. The Congress is to be hounded out—if possible—and India made safe for—whom?

But why is it that the spirit of British die-hardism rules supreme to-day, although it used to be dismissed as foolish only yesterday? The answer is found in the success of the boycott. The boycott has been on the brain of every Britisher who does not like the idea of his country giving up the mastery of India. That is why the cry of "sedition" has invariably been accompanied—almost as if in subconscious explanation thereof—by an attack on the boycott. The "Morning Post" is afraid of the Congress stiffening the boycott of British goods and so is the European Association. They consider the Congress movement "revolutionary" because of "its boycott of British goods and firms." It is clear that when they talk of saving India they mean "saving" her for economic exploitation. And the Government have evidently fallen in with their particular idea as to how to "save" India. The "Morning Post" was bitterly indignant that "the head of Sir John has been thus brought to Gandhi on a charger." Government propose to placate the "Morning Post" and the Europeans both in India and in Britain, by trying to bring them the head of the Congress on a charger. What is India's answer? Boycott. India's self-respect is being attacked for the sake of British goods. It is, therefore, the duty of every single Indian, man, woman or child to continue the embargo on them.

SELF-DENYING ORDINANCE

—:o:—

That heavily worked politician in the cause of safeguarding the interests of British Imperialism, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, is having an interrupted holiday. Urgent affairs of State demanded his presence in London on Tuesday and he flew over to the British metropolis from Lossiemouth. A British Official Wireless message states that amongst the matters he is discussing with his colleagues is the composition of the Round Table Conference. A good many other people in Britain are also discussing it, notably the die-hard Fleet Street journals and those old age British pensioners from India, the shining lights of the Indian Empire Society. An inkling of what is being discussed in high political quarters is given out in the "Times." The journal announces a self-denying Ordinance on the part of the British Premier and his immediate predecessors in his high office. For the sake of India, they will not lend the Round Table Conference the distinction of their presence. They say that they have ample opportunities in Parliament later on for serving India. Messrs. MacDonald, Lloyd George and Baldwin "will not go forward as members of party panels." They propose chivalrously to step aside and make room for younger stalwarts in British politics to display their powers in the lengthy oratorical tournee which is scheduled to commence in November. There are suggestions in Fleet Street that it should not commence at all. But in view of the rumoured undertaking of the MacDonald Government that they are prepared to undergo a further process of inclining towards a reactionary policy in their handling of the Indian problem and are ready to recognise that "later on" the appeals made to them to invite the Simon Seven to the Conference "will become paramount," there is evidently little importance attached to the suggestion that the Conference should be postponed to a date which the Tory Press may be pleased to dictate. Of course, poor Mr. MacDonald is credited with a desire to impress upon all concerned that he is not a wobbler, that there is a limit to his anxiety to please the Opposition leaders. He is reported to be "working privately" to secure the assent of Mr. Baldwin and Simon's great prop, Mr. Lloyd George, not to make this issue of the Statutory Commission's participation in the Conference "a partisan one." Perhaps he waits and watches and wishes to know if those estimable Indian gentlemen who are extremely anxious "to argue India's case in London" will swallow, after all, the bitter pill, number two, of having those with whom, in India, they rightly refused to co-operate, forced upon them in London for unavoidable co-operation.

UNWISE AND IMPOLITIC.

—:o:—

The Government of Bombay are considering, it is understood, certain changes in the procedure which authorises their officers in the Revenue Department to effect distraint of property of those who refuse to pay land revenue. They propose to make new rules regulating entry into any premises by an officer for the distraint of the defaulter's property under section 154 of the Land Revenue Code, which will authorise him "to break open, at any time between sunrise and sunset, the gates of any private street or any outer or inner door or window of any premises" if the officer has "reasonable grounds for believing that such street or premises contain any property liable to distraint." The officer will be also empowered "to break open any closed receptacles found on the premises entered in exercise of the said power" if he cannot secure distraint "after demand made of persons, if any, occupying the said premises." If the Government insist on exercising their power of "making rules thereunder" to the Land Revenue Code provisions, which are ample and effective enough already, they will be acting against the very spirit of the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee appointed after the introduction of the 1919 'reforms.' It will be recalled that the Committee specifically recommended that changes proposed in land revenue legislation must secure the approval of the Legislature. The proper course for the Government of Bombay is to introduce an amending bill before the local Legislature and secure its passage, instead of taking more powers through the convenient device of adding to the number of "rules thereunder." It shoud not be difficult for them to visualise the possibility of gross misuse of the powers they propose to confer upon their subordinate officers. They will be embarking upon an unwise and impolitic step in making the new rules, when their first concern should be to take every care not to add, at least, to the present discontent. We are aware that so far they have shown precious little indication of competency to help in removing the causes that make for the present acute unrest.

REVISED NURSERY RHYMES

—:o:—

One, two, three,
Swadeshi be;
Four, five, six,
Sargeants' sticks;
Seven, eight, nine,
Takli mine;
Ten, eleven, twelve,
Foreign cloth shelve;
Thirteen, fourteen,
Government's snortin';
Fifteen, sixteen,
Liberals skatin';
Nineteen, twenty,
Jails in plenty;
Thirty, Forty,
Schoolboys naughty;

—SEVIKA.

HAIL! SCRUTATOR.

—:o:—

Hail! India's deliverer
The I. D. M.'s Scrutator
Who revels in his journalistic pranks
For, who would not acknowledge
His wisdom of 'inside' knowledge?
Let us, therefore, offer him our thanks
The Government is wrong
And so is the Congress
For none listens to him
And continue to transgress
Alas! old "Scrutator", the champion of India's cause
Struggles for India's freedom but gets no applause.

—'Sevak'.

THE GANESH FESTIVAL.

—:o:—

(By Nanalal N. Talaty.)

Wednesday saw the commencement of the celebrations of Ganesh or Ganpati, the great god of wisdom and good fortune whose festival is observed with great pomp and eclat by the Hindus. For nearly ten days from the fourth to the fourteenth of the bright half of the month of Bhadrapad, there has been plenty of mirth and merriment because of the worship of this deity or good omen. There is a belief among a section of the people that the practice of publicly celebrating god Ganesh originated from the time of the Peshwas whose family god he was supposed to be. It is due to this, therefore, that the Maharashtrians so reverentially deify the God who is commonly credited with the good offices of warding off human ills and evils.

The fourth day of the month of Bhadrapad witnesses the interesting installation ceremony of the god. The day has come to be known by the name of Ganesh Chaturthi. Early in the morning, to the accompaniment of music, the clay image of Ganesh is brought from the vendor's shop and installed in a neat little place in the house. Immediately after, the host of the house performs, directed by the priest, what goes by the name of 'Pran Pratishtha' ceremony, ceremony which is said to infuse life into the hitherto lifeless image of the God. A little later, the members of the house are seen sitting down to worship the image and performing the Arti, all standing and clapping their hands. The Arti is often accompanied with music. The Mantra Pushpanjali or the Ceremony of offering flowers with the chanting of mantras is then gone through. This over, the prasad consisting of sugar, cocoanut kernel, sweets, fruits etc. which are offered to the deity as a sacrament is distributed among those there congregated. The Arti is repeated in the evening, in fact, it is then locked upon as the principal one because it is in the evening only that the male members of the house can afford to do it leisurely. After the distribution of the prasad, persons coming for durshan gather together, chit chat merrily, play cards and so on. Even the poorest of the poor who traditionally installs the deity every year considers it a pleasure and privilege to invite and entertain his friends and relation once during these days.

THE IMMERSION CEREMONY.

The immersion ceremony of the deity is generally done on the eleventh day, the fourteenth of the month, appellated the Anand Choudash. It is a practice with some to do it after a day and half, some do it on the fifth day also and others on the eleventh.

On this day the Uttar Puja or the ceremony of taking away of life from the image is done just prior to its removal. After taking out the image from the house, it is often thrice turned towards the house perhaps signifying thereby that the god might be pleased to remember the house and return next year. It is then led in a grand procession. It is covered with cloths of variegated colours and is deposited in a beautifully decorated palanquin. The procession advances to the accompaniment of customary music, the striking of cymbals and the usual panegyric cries of the god. All along the route to the pond, the well, the river or the sea where the image is to be taken for immersion, the devotees of Ganesh cry jais to their favourite deity to the beating of drums and the singing of bhajans. The immersion takes place with the usual rites. Then a portion of the mud where the image has been immersed is taken home and placed at the place where Ganpati was installed. Arti is performed even then and the prasad distributed. But the prasad this time is made up of sweets and fruits that were offered to the deity on the first day if installation and specially kept before the deity for distribution till this time.

Many of the orthodox people do not see the moon on the installation day on account of a belief which originated from the following story. Once while riding on his usual vehicle the Mouse, Ganesh fell down where at the moon laughed. Enraged at this audacity Ganesh cursed her saying nobody will henceforward look at her. there upon the Moon apologised to him when out of consideration the god said that only on that day in the year people will shun seeing her, which overlooking calamity will befall them. This day in the Chaturthi, hence the proverbial placation of the deity on the day.

A prominent feature of the celebration is the arrangement made for magic lantern lectures, for meetings where discoursed on various topics of the day, are delivered physical feats demonstrated, and religious and martial songs sung. Very often these last till a late hour in the night.

In Maratha States such as Kolhapur and Baroda, celebrations in connection with the festival are to be seen at their height. In Baroda, members of the royal family, high officers and leading citizens of the state attend the installation of Ganpati in a grand durbar in a palace. The usual procession is accompanied with gold and silver guns, detachment of state infantries and cavalries, the state officials and leading citizens also participating. The magnificently decorated palanquin containing the image of Ganpati is followed by the members of the Royal family seated in a haudah on a gorgeously caparisoned elephant. The immersion takes place in the Vargia Talao with the usual rituals by the state priest. The procession is usually attractive and is witnessed by a great many persons from the surrounding areas.

In the province of Konkon comprising the districts of Ratnagiri, Thana and Kolaba the Gouri or the mother of Ganesh is brought home by the devotees of Ganesh and installed by his side two days after his installation. The Gouri is taken out for immersion on the fifth day. The poor peasants and ghatis who generally hail from this province absent themselves during these three days observing holidays and making merry all the while.

OLLA PODRIDA.

—:o:—

THE MODERN CANUTES.

(BY NOVALIS.)

Who says Time goes forward? Here are the stalwarts of the European Association in Calcutta insisting that time must go backward and India must be pushed back to the Minto-Morley era. Has no one heard of the puissance of the Calcutta champions? The poet sang of it long ago:—

The world goes when John Robinson, he Hollers out, Gee!

• • • •

When John Robinson, alias any of the Calcutta heroes, calls out, Hi! stop! the world comes to a standstill and when the shout changes to Git! the world gits. But while they were about it they might have pushed the hands of the clock somewhat further back and re-established the Druidical age when the forbears of John Robinson were stumping round Stonehenge.

• • • •

The Birkenheads and the Winston Churchills in England and the bureaucracy of India have only to call the gallant Europeans of Calcutta to their aid to solve the problem of Indian unrest for all time. If they had a free hand the Calcutta braves in their war paint and with their bright tomahawks would have settled the whole trouble in three weeks. It is best to know with whom the malcontents of India have to deal.

• • • •

As matters now stand in India the authorities were taking no chances with the Congress Peshawar Report. There was no need even to read it. It was sufficient that an independent Report was being issued. Peshawar affairs were carefully hidden from prying eyes. The official Committee could deal with only such evidence as was placed before it. Whenever there was a difference of opinion between the two Commissioners the opinion of the junior Commissioner was accepted since it happened to coincide with the official view. Both were Judges of High Courts and if they had been sitting in a High Court, and there could be no reference to a third Judge the opinion of the senior Judge would have prevailed according to the clear provisions of the Letters Patent.

• • • •

Parcels of the Report were seized even before the Report was declared forfeited. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya was not permitted to go to Peshawar to distribute relief. Mr. Patel and his colleagues were not permitted to enter Peshawar to conduct a local inquiry. In fact, the authorities were determined that the country or the world outside should know nothing beyond the official reports. Every other inquiry or attempt at inquiry has been deliberately burked. No attempt has been made to traverse or correct the Patel Report. There is no luminous effusion from any Director of Information. The Report has been simply suppressed. If it contains the truth is the truth so easily stifled?

• • • •

After the Jallianwala Bagh affair and the triumph of Martial Law the Congress appointed a Committee of Inquiry and the Report was widely circulated. No attempt was made to suppress that Report. Is the Peshawar Report more serious? The forfeiture will whet public curiosity and people in England and America will be wanting to see it.

• • • •

Moulana Abul Kalam Azad would have been arrested in Bombay with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and others if he had not been absent for his morning ablutions and prayers. He has now been arrested for a speech made at Meerut, which is becoming a very important place in India. He is not only one of the greatest leaders of India but the most distinguished man in the Mussalman community. He is a man of the highest learning and it is all to his credit that he does not know English. He is a steadfast patriot who has never distinguished between Mussalman and Hindu and who is second to none in his intense desire for Indian freedom.

• • • •

The Coroner of Bombay has reminded the world that he was a Police Court Magistrate in this city and is a lawyer, and he has demonstrated this in his conduct of the inquiry into the death of Hargovind Lalji, the Prabhat Feri leader who died of injuries received in the Tilak Day procession. The Coroner strictly confined the inquest to the terms of the Coroners' Act, but he gave full latitude to Dr. Nunan to rail at the public and the processionists. Since the Ambulance Corps of which he is the Superintendent renders no aid to the injured Dr. Nunan had no business to be there at all. However, the Coroner's summing up did not prevent the jury from returning a clear and true verdict.

• • • •

The judgments of the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay deserve notice. A doddering, infirm, famished old man was sentenced to imprisonment for six months for stealing a handful of rice while an English soldier was sentenced to a few hours' imprisonment in Court and a fine for assaulting a taxi-driver and robbing him of all his money. For a picketer the unvarying sentence is rigorous

(Continued on Page 8.)

ENTREZ ENCORE, THOMAS!

JOKE ABOUT A JOKE—AND A MORAL.

(BY OSIRIS.)

As my sleepy eye scans "The Bombay Chronicle" head-lines, I recall, through some process of the sub-conscious psyche, the incident that has somehow been retained in my memory although it would seem to be just such a trifle as would drift in the flow of leisurely talk.

PSYCHOLOGY.

A friend of mine encountered a man, some years ago, who was an English mariner and might easily have walked out of those scenes of post-T. U. working-class life that are familiar to the readers of Mr. H. M. Tomlinson. He was sharing a tram-car seat with my friend and presently began a conversation which turned on politics.

"How much money this fellow Gandhi has made out of this job?" he asked my friend. "It must be a pretty goodly pile, eh?".

My friend was highly intrigued. Was the man joking? He looked as serious as Ramsay MacDonald and explained: later, how his T. U. leaders, who were also professional politicians, were what are known as shrewd men of the world and 'not such funny johnnies like this chap Gandhi'. The stranger received my friend's protestations in regard to Gandhi's hypothetical bank account in a markedly cynical manner. The marine-engineer (or whoever he was) assumed for the surprised man quite a fabulous personality and the latter half expected him to produce any moment, a roll of romantic essays in bloody revolution done in the best style of the great Roy of the Third International or some equally wonderful MSS. in the handwriting of the brilliant Bukharin. For a moment, the whirring of the tram-car wheels produced a musical symphony with the sweet jingle of the Russian gold-roubles.

A REAL JOKE.

I am recalling this incident to enable my readers properly to enjoy the joke that the great "Railway-man" Thomas is reported to have cracked with the Lindenburgian heroine, Miss Amy Johnson, and to which objection has been taken by certain members of the working-class and other gentry who seem to be deficient in the sense of humour, not to say logic. One cannot see the point of this protest. Mr. Thomas has every right to joke as well as Lord Derby. That right conceded, the quality of the joke is a matter which falls within the pale of, shall I say, aesthetics. Which is not the point at issue, as they say. The point at issue really is:—Why can't Mr. Thomas joke when he can dine, drink champagne and (perhaps) smoke with the Imperial air-prodigy, Miss Johnson? And, joking apart, he did break the record of having the highest number of the unemployed registered under his happy regime: it is, in fact, a facing—both-ways joke, a double barrelled joke, one might almost say, that carried solemn-faced reality in reserve.

A MORAL.

I feel personally that Mr. Thomas himself is a huge, grim joke which, like all jokes, carries a point as well as a moral. It is a joke about class-war, World Revolution and the revolutionary 'proletariat' turned out of the T. U machinery run to the correct tune of orthodox Marxist "ideology". The men and women who take delight in running down Gandhi as a "petty bourgeois" reactionary reformist and a tool of the capitalists might discover a sweeet flavour in it—and I shall not drag in aesthetics.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

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Simon's Hopes.

Sir John Simon has begun his subtle propaganda in America to counteract the influence on the American public of journals and publicists in that country that have been expressing views favourable to the Indian Nationalist movement. The Washington correspondent of the "Morning Post" states that in an interview Sir John hoped the Round Table Conference would be a success. There is nothing to arrest Indian attention in this pious wish but his assumption that the ultimate solution of India's problems would not be a mere imitation of the Western system of representative government and his insulting reference to the "educated minority" in India vindicate what his game in America is. Sir John presumes to know much when he makes categorical assertions as to what is "wholly alien to the Eastern mind." Indians, however, do know what is in the mind of Sir John and the vested interests for whom he preaches. They have declared their intentions plainly enough to convince Indians that what they desire is a retrograde political step in "self-government" for India and a division of India into two water-tight compartments, yellow and red, talking glibly all the while of "federation."

Fighting The Good Fight.

According to the "Hindu", another new method of fighting the National Movement has been discovered in Madras. That it betrays cruel vindictiveness is quite immaterial so long as it is expected to serve the purpose effectively. It appears that, sometime back, the Revenue Divisional Officer of Ellore refused the supply of water for irrigation to some persons since they "have actively taken part in the Civil Disobedience campaign against the Government". This brilliant idea seems to have appealed to the Tahsildar of Narsapur mightily, Indeed this worthy, like a true disciple, has actually improved upon it. He has issued a notice threatening the ryots who assist or take active part in the movement of non-co-operation with the Government with the deprivation of the supply of water for the cultivation of their land.

By All Means.

Special attention seems to have been paid to a number of very respectable persons in the place who are actively associated with the Khaddar movement. After the bans on Gandhi caps, and Taklis, it is not difficult to understand a further assault on Khaddar. But it is not so easy to appreciate the nature of the assault which is just one degree more human than cutting off the supply of food and drinking water. We know that Civil Disobedience is intended to be fought "by all means" at the disposal of the Government. Yet we wonder if the principles of ethics enunciated in the Viceregal preface to the Ordinance against picketing and social boycott apply only to Indians.

From "A" To "C" Class.

According to a Delhi report Lala Shankar Lal, the President of the Provincial Congress Committee who was arrested the other day, has been placed in the "C" class while awaiting his trial in the Delhi jail. Lala Shankar Lal was only recently released after undergoing a term of imprisonment under the Salt Act. And he was then an "A" class prisoner. The fact that he is now a "C" class prisoner is an illuminating commentary on official inconsistency. It, further, proves that the sole guide to classification of prisoners is not any set of jail rules but magisterial caprice—unless, of course, something has happened, in the meantime, with Lala Shankar Lal to have produced a radical degradation of his status in life. Government must either change their rules or instruct their officers not to ignore them.

Shaw On Labour Government.

Addressing the Labour Summer School, Bernard Shaw is reported to have "deplored the fact that although a Labour Government was in power people who advocated Socialistic measures such as the nationalisation of industry were dismissed as dreamers." This is nothing. People who advocated such a universally accepted measure as the political "nationalisation", of their country have been clapped in jail as dangerous revolutionaries. Perhaps Bernard Shaw does not know that 25,000 Indian men and women are being punished for this "crime" with imprisonment with the approval of a Government of Socialists pledged to freedom for subject races. Or is it that with Shaw also, as with so many of his friends, principles of freedom and Socialism are inapplicable on this side of the Suez?

Boycott Ban Held Responsible For Unemployment

BUT WORKERS VINDICATE CONGRESS POLICY.

BOMBAY, Aug. 28.
(Through B. P. C. C.)

All the clerks belonging to the Sassoon group of mills have been told that owing to the Congress boycott of their mills their services will not be required after the 22nd of September. A meeting of these clerks was therefore, held on Monday to consider the ways and means of impressing upon Congress to lift the ban on the Sassoon group of mills.

Mr. Muzumdar Assistant Head Clerk of Alexandra and E. D. mills and strongly supported by Mr. Raymond, Assistant manager of the same mills tried to dominate the whole proceedings to their own way of thinking. Mr. Muzumdar questioned the right of Congress to boycott the mills. He declared that the Congress was not justified in deliberately throwing out of employment 50,000 workmen.

Mr. Raymond further threw blame on the Congress by declaring that the Sasson group of mills was more Swadeshi than any other mill in Bombay, that they did not import foreign cloth or yarn, that Congress was therefore wrong in banning them. In short the speeches of the two above named gentlemen was more a demand than a petition to the Congress to lift the ban and also indirectly to incite the clerks against the Congress.

CONGRESS POLICY VINDICATED

A few Hindu clerks made feeble and half-hearted attempts to say something in defence of Congress.

In a fiery speech, Mr. Nathan, a young Jew, strongly criticised the action of the authorities in throwing them out of employment. It was mainly through him that the resolution to go to the Agents and demand and explanation from them was carried.

The last speaker, Mr. H. F. Saldanha, spinning and Carding Assistant of the Elphinstone mills, was the surprise of the evening. No one seemed to have noticed him all the time that the meeting was in progress. He had quietly noted down on a piece of paper important points from the speeches of the various speakers, and in a short but concise speech boldly refuted all the arguments against the Congress. He pointed out to Mr. Muzumdar, the first speaker, that there were two sides to a medal. He asked Mr. Muzumdar that instead of blaming the Congress for their unemployment why not blame the Sassoon Company for their present plight. The Company had only to agree to the Congress terms and their difficulties would end. If Brady's and Allen Bros. could agree to Congress terms he saw no reason why Sassoon should not do so.

He next pointed out to Mr. Raymond that if the Sasoon Mills were more Swadeshi than the other Mills of Bombay he was at a loss to understand why they should be boycotted.

In conclusion Mr. Saldhana strongly emphasised the fact that beggars cannot be choosers. Since the Congress was the deciding factor in their present position no good could be gained by condemning the Congress. He, therefore, advised that they should all go in a body to the Congress House and request the Congress to give them a hearing and to consider their present plight. This resolution was unanimously adopted amidst enthusiastic clapping and cheering.

WHY DEPRIVE THE MILL WORKER OF DAILY BREAD?

The Indian Industries Association On The Mills Ban

The Indian Industries Association in the course of a bulletin on the present textile situation, states:—

There has been within the last week a considerable abount of propaganda amongst the millhands by the Congress and by the Girni Kamgar Union. The main question in which the millhand is at present vitally interested is the problem of getting work. The trade depression in the cotton industry is due to the perpendicular drop in the price of cotton, to the constant hartals taking place in this city and to the want of financial confidence due to the political situation. The millhands are not in any way responsible for any of these causes, which are depriving a large number of them of their daily bread.

Why should the millhand allow himself to be dragged into these controversies only to make the position worse for himself? No true well-wisher of the working class would help to do so. Swadeshi cloth shops have been forced to close down for a number of days during the last three months. There are some who even urge the people not to buy mill made cloth. Such action are liable to ruin the homes of thousands of innocent workmen.

UNREASONABLE BAN.

The millhand is really most anxious to find work but unfortunately the boycott of the goods produced by certain mills, namely those which are managed by European Firms, does not help the situation. Besides doing considerable harm to the interests of the working people, it is directly hitting the large number of Indian shareholders. Efforts are being made to end this boycott in the interests of all concerned. The greatest sufferers by the boycott are the millhands and the Swadeshi movement, the principle object of which is to make India capable of producing all the cloth she consumes. The boycott of mills worked by Indian labour is certainly not the best method.

COTTON MILL DEPRESSION.

The situation in India while partaking of all the characteristices of a world wide deression, has been further accentuated by the numerous hartals and sectional boycotts of certain groups of mills. While other countries are doing their best to face the situation and reduce, losses, in India, certain sections outside the industry, are doing a great deal to aggravate the losses and thus ruin the industry.

RIDDLE OF THE TRADE CYCLE

A recent issue of the Economist deals with the riddle of the Trade Cycle and says that the present depression is practically world wide. "It is clear, in fact, that we are in a cyclical movement such as those to which we were accustomed in pre-war days. It has not been so catastrophic a slump as that of 1920, for, except possibly in the United States, the recession was not preceded by anything corresponding to the speculative upward movement that occurred immediately after the war. But the extent of the downward movement of prices and of the check to international trade suggests a major rather than a small or short lived depression."

TAX BURDENS.

With a total capital of nearly 1,400 million marks, six leading German Steel concerns pay nearly 210 million marks for taxes and social service. This amounts to about 15 per cent of the capital and 2½ times more than their net profits. This year the proportion will be greater as profits have fallen while these payments have increased.

BRITISH TRADE IN FAR EAST.

The British Government have appointed an influential Economic Mission to study trade conditions in China and Japan, and a Sub-Mission will devote special attention to the marketing of cotton goods. There is a significant promise held out by Government that "The Mission's report will not be shelved and any of its recommendations which might prove of particular assistance to the trade would have full Government support."

Imports of all goods in China have doubled since 1923, and amount to £2 millions at present. But the British share has fallen from 17 per cent. in 1918 to only 9½ per cent. while the United States have increased from 6 per cent to 17 per cent, Japan from 20 per cent to 26 per cent and Germany has regained its pre-war trade. China consumes about 800 million square yards of imported cotton cloth annually.

15 Arrests For Bomb Outrage.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Aug. 28.

In connection with the Bomb outrage at Dalhousie Square, Messrs. Dhurjatibhusan Ray and Subodhkumar Bose were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and remanded to custody.

Arrests in this connection total 15 so far.—Free Press.

'NOT TO MAKE POTS FOR TODDY.

—:o:—

SURAT, Aug. 27.

The potter community from four taluks viz., Bulsar, Chikhli, Jalalpur, and Pardi met in a conference at Billimora where they passed several resolutions the chief of them being not to manufacture earthern pots for toddy and not to take toddy and liquor.—Free Press.

CHANGE OF GOVT. IN PERU.

—:o:—

Col. Sanchez At Helm Of Offairs

LONDON, Aug. 28.

New York.—A message from Lima says that Colonel Sanchez Cerro has taken over the Government of the military junta under Ponce which deposed Leguie and resigned in face of an overwhelming public cry for Cerro.

Cerro who bears wounds of two previous revolutions flew to Lima where he was accorded frenzied ovation and hailed as "Savior of Peru."—Reuter.

SPORTING NEWS

—:o:—

INDIAN DAVIS CUP'S PLAYER'S SUCCESS.

—:o:—

H. L. Soni Wins Men's Singles A Eximouth.

INDIAN STUDENT'S SWIMMING

In the final of the Exmouth Lawn Tennis tournament, H. L. Soni (India) beat Commander Glover, the Navy Champion, 6—3, 2—6, 6—2.

FLAT.

Mahomed Shafi, the Hyderabad student who is shortly to make an attempt to swim the English Channel, swam from Dover to Ransgate (21 miles) in 6 hours, 41 minutes against adverse conditions.

Moss Gladys, English, a Yorkshire girl also did the course in the better timing of 5 hours, 54 minutes, but was very distressed at the end.

PROPOSED CHANGES FOR DAVIS CUP

—:o:—

Biennal Tourney Suggested.

The American Davis Cup team which has just returned to New York has made the suggestion that the Tournament should be made a biennial affair. But the American L. T. A. Cannot act on this suggestion until the cup is brought back to America.

STRIBLING'S NEXT FIGHT.

George Stribling, Conqueror of Phil Scott, has signed articles to meet K. O. Christner, of Akron, Ohio in the first week of September.

SHELTERING PERSONS WANTED BY POLICE

—:o:—

Sangamner Arrests.

SANGAMNER, Aug. 28.

Twentyeight arrest have been made by the Ahmednagar Police in connection with Sangamner forest Satyagraha during the past two weeks.

It is reported that a party of armed Police proceeded last night to the village of Samsherpur where the villagers had successfully given shelter to 12 persons wanted by the Police. But when the party arrived there they found the village deserted.

The District Superintendent of Police and the Mamlatdar are on the scene.—Free Press.

HARTAL AT AHMEDABAD.

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, August 28.

The first news of the arrest of the members of the Congress Working Committee was received here by telephone last evening at the office of the Ahmedabad "Samachar", a daily paper. Immediately the Gujarat Congress Committee declared a hartal for today. All the mills and bazars are closed to-day and a procession was taken out this morning. A. P.

Liquor Picketing in Dohad.

—:o:—

DOHAD, Aug. 28.

Picketing at the liquor shops of Mr. Manekji is going on unabated. The picketers are invariably arrested. The total number of arrests so far comes to 83.

A batch of thirteen volunteers from Kaira has come to offer Satyagraha in honour of the arrest of Mr. A. V. Thakkar.—Free Press.

Bengal Congress Secretary Arrested

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Aug. 28.

Sjt. Hemchandra Ghose, Secretary of the B. P. C. C., was arrested to-day and placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and remanded to custody under Section 124-A in connection with the issue of an appeal to students. The case stands adjourned.—Free Press.

ALCOHOL TOTALLY ESCHEWED

—:o:—

Goan Club Gives A Lead.

(From A Correspondent.)

The 12th anniversary of the Sacred Heart of Jesus was celebrated at the Grand Club of Carmona, Bombay, when alcoholic drinks were totally eschewed. It was attended by three Reverend Fathers, and a large number of guests. Everyone was delighted with the welcome innovation of serving the people with grape juice.

America's Yacht Cup.

—:o:—

LONDON, Aug. 28.

New Port (Rhode Island):—Yacht "Enterprise" skipped by Harold Vanderbilt has been selected to defend America's Cup.—Reuter.

WORKING COMMITTEE MEMBERS JAILED FOR 6 MONTHS

—:o:—

(Continued from Page 1.)

of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, for whom he had a warrant but who was neither a member of the Working Committee nor was assisting anyone of the members present in the legal sense of the term.

"PLEASE INCLUDE US ALSO."

Lala Dunichand and Mr. Afzal Haq then told him that they too were members of the Working Committee but were being left out. Witness thereupon got warrants for those two also and had them arrested. Besides the members of the Working Committee witness found Mr. Raja Rao, Secretary of the Committee, sitting on a separate table and taking down notes. Mr. Senior said Mr. Raja Rao was, in his opinion, assisting the Committee and he also arrested him. In the meanwhile the house of Dr. Ansari was searched by Mr. Nandkishore and certain documents were recovered and seized.

Mr. Nandkishore, the next prosecution witness, told the court he had received information that a meeting of the Congress Working Committee would be held at the House of Dr. Ansari at 3 p.m. on August 27, he therefore, accompanied by Mr. Senior, reached the House of Dr. Ansari at 3 p.m. yesterday and found the members of the Working Committee sitting round a small table in the drawing room of Dr. Ansari. Each member had a copy of the agenda from which he inferred they were holding a meeting. Mr. Raja Rao Secretary was seated on a separate table taking down notes. Witness also received from the room the constitution of the Congress as also the report of the Working Congress for 1929.

This closed the case for the prosecution and the accused having been asked to make statements repeated their former answer that they would have nothing to do with the trial.

The Magistrate delivered his judgment sentencing all the accused to six months, simple imprisonment.

—:o:—

MR. PATEL'S "THANK YOU"

—:o:—

DELHI, Aug. 28.

While the leaders were having repast in the tent pitched in the European Ward of the Jail the Magistrate, accompanied by press reportees, went over there and said: "I am sorry, gentlemen, to sentence you to six months' simple imprisonment. All are put in A Class."

Mr. Patel said: "Thank you"—Free Press.

MUSLIM ULEMA'S OFFER TO CONGRESS.

Prepared To Serve On Working Committee.

NEW DELHI, Aug. 28.

Mufti Kifayatullah, President, and Maulana Ahmed Sayed, Secretary, Jamait-ul-Ulema, (Central Association of Muslim Theologians) offered their services on the Congress Working Committee to Dr. Ansari this morning. Dr. Ansari regretted that the offer had come too late as he had already made his selection.

But Dr. Ansari attached great importance to the offer and hoped the present Acting Congress President would include them in the next batch of members of the Working Committee.—A. P.

"SHOCKING EXCESSES"

—:o:—

Working Committee Endorses Patel Inquiry Report.

NEW DELHI, Aug. 28.

The All-India Congress Working Committee passed the following resolutions at its sitting yesterday:—

(1) The Working Committee draws the attention of Congress organisations and people in general to resolution number one regarding the stiffening of boycott passed at its meeting held in Bombay on 30th July, laying down a programme of work for the liberation of the Motherland and calls upon the Congress organisations to carry out the said resolution to the best of their power and trusts that people will co-operate with the Congress to the fullest extent in doing so.

(2) The Working Committee reaffirms its resolution number nine regarding military and police adopted at its meeting held at Bombay on 30th July.

PATEL REPORT ENDORSED.

(3) (a) The Working Committee conveys its thanks to the Chairman and members of the Peshawar Enquiry Committee appointed by this Committee at its meeting held at Allahabad on 14th May for the industry and care with which they have collected evidence and producing their report on the deplorable occurrences in Peshawar and the neighbouring districts in April and May last in spite of the order of the local Government prohibiting the Committee from entering the Frontier Province for the purpose of inquiry and the hindrances placed thereby in their ways.

(b) The Working Committee has also considered the resolution of the Government of India on the report of the Sulaiman Committee. The Working Committee cannot accept its findings as correct as they are based on practically one-sided evidence.

(c) The Working Committee expresses its concurrence with the conclusion and findings of the Patel Committee which considered the evidence given before it as well as the evidence given before the Sulaiman Committee as published in public press.

"SHIELDING OFFICERS."

(d) The Working Committee condemns the order of the United Provinces Government proscribing The Patel Enquiry Report inasmuch as such order will prevent the public from knowing the truth about the tragic occurrences in Peshawar and is calculated indirectly to shield the officers who were guilty of shocking excesses and atrocities noted by the Patel Committee.

(e) The Working Committee tenders its deep sympathy to the relations of those who have lost their lives or limbs or suffered other injuries at the hands of police or soldiers and offers its sincere congratulations to the people of Peshawar and other Frontier districts who have borne in a spirit of patriotism and non-violence against all repression to which they have been subjected.

(f) The Working Committee particularly offers its thanks and congratulations to Khan Bahadur Abdul Gaffar Khan who has been the guiding spirit of this movement in the Frontier Province.—A. P.

—:o:—

Pt. G. Malaviya To Work As Secretary Working Committee

—:o:—

DELHI, Aug. 29.

Pandit Govindkant Malaviya has been appointed Secretary of the Congress Committee.

DR. B. C. ROY'S HOUSE RAIDED.

—:o:—

Prolonged Search

CALCUTTA, Aug. 28.

The Police, headed by the Deputy Commissioner, raided at 3-30 p.m. the house of Dr. B. C. Roy, member of the Congress Working Committee, who was arrested yesterday in Delhi and sentenced today to 6 months. The Police are carrying out on an elaborate search which is proceeding at the time of wiring.—Free Press.

Mirabai's Meeting Banned In Madras

—:o:—

MADRAS, Aug. 28.

The Police Commissioner has banned the public meeting proposed to be held this evening when Mirabai, who returned from her Southern tour yesterday, was to address the audience.—Free Press.

MIRABAI NOT PLEASED WITH MADRAS.

MADRAS, Aug. 28.

"My recollections are very happy and sweet regarding the affections and hospitality of the South, but are very sad regarding her political situation," siad Miss Mirabai of Sabarmati Ashram addressing a meeting at Gokhale Hall to-night.—A. P.

MACDONALD THE OPTIMIST.

—:o:—

Bad, But Not Worse.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN ENGLAND.

RUGBY, August 27.

In a letter to the Labour candidate at the byeelection at Bromley the Prime Minister says:—The condition of the whole world is at the moment one which is giving the greatest concern to everyone who is in a position of responsibility. The collapse in world prices and consequently in trade is seen in the unfortunate increase in unemployment in every country.

Ours through very bad is not worse than that of other industrial nations and we must face the present difficulties with courage based on the conviction that there is bound to be a change as soon as we get over the disastrous effects which followed the war debt settlements, certain deplorable transactions of financial kind here and elsewhere and the chaotic production without reference to consuming capacity. World is readjusting itself to new conditions.—B. O. W.

—:o:—

Bezwada Lady Jailed For Six Months.

BEZWADA, Aug. 28.

Srimati Sundaramma was sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment (B Class) for defying Section 144.—Free Press.

"NO AMOUNT OF REPRESSION CAN CRUSH THE MOVEMENT"

Bombay Citizens Reiterate Their Resolve To Stand By Congress

A Mamoth meeting that was held on Thursday evening on the Azad Maidan to congratulate Dr. Ansari, the Acting President of the Congress and nine members of Working Committee who were arrested and convicted at Delhi.

Lively scenes were witnessed while the meeting was in progress and the announcement by Mr. P. R. Lele the vice-present of the War Council, who presided over the meeting, that as soon as the ten leaders were arrested ten new men were appointed on the Committee was greeted with applause. His further announcement that the local Satyagraha Committee had decided to defy the Chief Presidency Magistrate's ban on the Azad Maidan and a that the monthly flag salutation will be held on the maidan on next Sunda was also greeted with cheers.

Thousands of men and women attended the meeting a novel feature of which was the presence of a large number of women volunteers of the Hindustani Seva Dal in their orange coloured saris and black khaddar coats.

Before the proceedings commenced a batch of them sung in chorus the inspiring Hindustani song "Naujawan Hoshiar" while the meeting was in progress a huge procession of about ten thousand workers led by Mr. Dandalkar and other Labour leaders arrived at maidan and peacefully joined the meeting.

"VICTORY WILL BE OURS."

Mr. P. R. Lele in his opening speech declared that the hartal in the city and the huge audience were a proof that even the arrests and convictions of so many leaders at a time had not affected the Bombay public adversly and they were as enthusistic and eager to support the Congress as before. He added that now when most of their leaders were in jail if the people renained non-violent and carried on the orders of the Congress victory would be theirs. He asked the audience not to wait for Congress orders in future but to carry on the work that was already before them as that was the real programme of the Congress.

He referred to the rumours current in the city that the local Congress Committee would be declared illegal and said that the arrests of Congress workers in the city, were immminent and if the Congress Committee were declared illegal and the Congress House was locked up they, should turn every house in the city in a Congress House.

AZAD MAIDAN CELEBRATION.

Amidst deafning cheers Mr. Lele declared that the Satyagraha Committee had decided that the Chief Presidency Magistrates order, banning the parade of Congress volunteers on the Azad Maidan should be defied and a National Flag salutation ceremony will be held on the maidan next Sunday. Mr. Lele appealed to the audience to come in their large numbers to the maidan on that day and to sympathise with the Congress volunteers. He felt confident that when the Congress organisation in the city was declared to be an unlawful association every citizen of Bombay would make it a point to be a staunch. Congressman and to carry out the Congress programme.

Kumari Lakshmi, daughter of Mr. Surji Vallabhdas said that there was no more room in the jails and the Government was so bewildered that it did not know what to do. So it was resorting to lathi charges but the people must face "lathis" and even bullets and show that the movement cannot be crushed by any number of repressive measures.

ALI BROTHERS' ATTITUDE CONDEMNED.

Mr. Haji Noor Mohamed Ahmed deplored the attitude of the Ali Brothers who even now refused to admit that the Muslims were not with the Congress. He made a final appeal to them to reconsider their position in view of the fact that Dr. Ansari one of their bosom friends and one who was the first to lay the foundations of the Khilafat movement in 1921 had gone to jail.

FILL THE RANKS OF CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS.

Sardar Jamiat Singh exnorted the audience to join the Congress volunteers on next Sunday in their salute to the National flag. But he wanted them to come as men prepared to face lathi charges and not as mere spectators. He threw a challenge to the authorities on behalf of the Akali Dal that if they wanted to test their courage they should so declare and he would be prepared to bring a batch of 50 or 100 Akalis who would stand lathi blows till every man was beaten to death and none of them would move an inch from his or her place.

WORKERS ARE WITH CONGRESS.

Mr. G. R. Kandalkar, the labour leader in a very impressive speech and amidst scenes of enthusiasm declared that the workers were with the Congress. That they had decided to stand by it and would take their due share in the present struggle. He described the lively incident in the mill area on that morning and said that on receiving the news that the Congress leaders were arrested they decided to go on a day's strike. He further declared that the workers had realised that the greatest obstacle in their way was the foreign domination and they would not rest till they accieved their object.

Mr. Dalpatram Pathak and Mrs. Ramibai Kamdar also addressed the meeting.

AKOLA LEADER ARRESTED

—:o:—

AKOLA, Aug. 28.

Pandit Mahadev Shastri, a prominent worker of Akola, was arrested at Mangrulpeer. The Karanja centre closed its Forest Satyagraha Week with great enthusiasm yesterday. The leader of the batch alone was arrested.

NEW CENTRE OPENED.

A new centre was opened at Paras to-day, when a batch of five broke the Forest Law. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate was present while the batch was arrested. Three of them were released on the spot. The remaining two were subsequently sentenced to three months' R. I.

HARTAL IN AKOLA.

Akola is observing hartal in honour of the arrest of the President and the members of the Working Committee.

Dictator Srimati Durgatai Joshi delivered a lecture at Wadegaon, before a large audience of 7,000 villagers including a large number of ladies.—Free Press.

Yeotmal Leaders Jailed.

YOOTMAL, Aug. 28.

Messrs. Gangadharrao Anay and Vithalrao Charegaonkar, both prominent workers at Jawla Darwah Taluk, were tried under Section 117 I. P. C., by Mr. Pande, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, and sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment each.

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Dr. Pattabhi Brought To Madras For Medical Reasons.

MADRAS, Aug. 28.

Dr. Pattabhi Seetaramayya of Masulipatam, who is undergoing imprisonment in the Vellore Jail, was brought here to-day for medical examination in the General Hospital.—Free Press.

Rugby.—Mr. Henderson, Foreign Secretary, is returning to Foreign Office to-morrow after three weeks' holiday. He leaves London on September 3rd for Geneva to attend meetings of Council of League of Nations beginning on September 8th and subsequent meetings of assembly of League.—B. O. W.

AMRITSAR DEFIES POLICE ORDER.

—:o:—

3 Months For Boy Of Ten.

AMRITSAR, Aug. 27.

Mr. Kahan Chand Azad, a boy of 10 years, who was arrested under Section 17 (1) Criminal Law Amendment Act, was sentenced to undergo 3 months' R. I. by the Additional Magistrate. The Magistrate further orders that he should be sent to the Reformatory School, Delhi, for a period of three years.

Six public meetings at a time were held at Tara Taran in defiance of the Police order, prohibiting all public meeting there. Sardar Arur Singh, Dictator of the local War Council, and others were present in the meeting.—Free Press.

MONSOON STRONG IN BENGAL AND BIHAR.

—:o:—

POONA, Aug. 28.

The Monsoon has been strong in Bengal and active in Assam, Bihar, South Hyderabad and North Madras Coast. Elsewhere it continues very weak.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, and Konkan; local in Burma, Orissa, Bihar, South Hyderabad, and North Madras Coast. A few falls have occurred in Chota Nagpur, Gujarat, the Punjab Hills and South-East Madras.

Forecast:—Rainfall will increase in Bihar and Orissa.—A. P.

MADURA PRISONERS ON HUNGER STRIKE.

—:o:—

"Bad Food In District Jail".

MADURA, Aug. 28.

It is reported that consequent to the ill-treatment of two Rajapalayam political prisoners, and supply of bad food 150 Congress political prisoners are on hunger strike in the District Jail.—Free Press.

SHIPPING NEWS

—:o:—

Export & Import

ARRIVALS.

—:o:—

August 28.

Bandra, Rowe, Busreh.
Moncalieri, Gotellic, Kobe.
Hatkhola, Jones, Rangoon.

DEPARTURE.

August 29.

Arabistan, Borland, Java.

LOADING.

August 28.

Steamer Malwa for China and Japan.
Steamer Bandra for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Varsova for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Khandalla for Durban.
Steamer Rajputana for London.
Steamer Jalapalaka for Calcutta.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Malwa:— The P and O S N Co's English mail steamer Malwa is expected to arrive here to-day from London at about 6 a.m. with the outward mails of the 14th instant, a general cargo and 88 passengers and hence she will sail for China and Japan Ports on the same day.

CHINA AND JAPAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Rajputana:—The P and O S N Co's mail steamer Rajputana is expected to arrive here to-day from Shanghai, etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Bandra:—The B I S N Co's steamer Bandra arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Moncalieri:—The Lloyd T Co's steamer Moncalieri arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Hatkhola:—The B I S N Co's steamer Hatkhola arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Arbestan:—The M K Khalili's steamer Arbestan will sail today from Bombay harbour for Java with ballast.

VESSLS IN THE DOCKS

THURSDAY, August 29, 1930.

2 Ranpura London 6-9 M M and Co.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

4 City of Lahore, Karachi, 2-9, K Nixon and Co.
5 Cracovia, Trieste, 1-9 L T & M T.
6 Tarantia Liverpool 5-9 Grahams T Co.
7 Lichtengels, 4,520, Karachi, 3-9, L Edwards Ltd.
12 Sumatra Genoa 2-9, L T and
13 Findenfels Hamburg 29-8 L Edwards. M T.
14 Sunland, 30,067, Dunkirk, N F. Grahams T and Co.
15 Bassano Marmagoa 1-9 J Finlay and Co.
16 Ellora, 2,567, Africa, NF, M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 New Orleans, New York, NF, L Edwards Ltd.
4 Vasna, Burah, 29-8, M M and Co.
5 Alavi Red Sea Ports 30-8 T Morrison and Co.
8 Rangoon Maru, 3,638, Koge, 30-8 N Y Kaisha.
9 Mirzapore 4135 Japan 29-8, M M and Co.
12 13 Chyebassa Karachi 30-8 M M and Co.
16 Laxmi, NF, NF, R Assaria and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Gorgra Rangoon 30-8, M M and Co.
B Rajput Rangoon NF T Morrison & Co.
F Sophie Marie 560, M Coast, NF, Merchant S N Co.
K Chakla, NF, NF, M M and Co.
L/M Vita NF, NF M M & Co.
P Nagina Calcutta NF M M and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

RFOM LONDON.

Ranchi 5-9-30 P and O S N Co.
Naldera 12-9-30 P and O S N Co.
Viceroy of India, 19-9-30 P and O S N Co.
Morea 26-9-30 P nad O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Trewyn 26-8-30 M M and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Formosa 30-8-30 L Edward Ltd.

FROM GENOA.

Oquilela 17-8-30, M Italians.
Sumatra 22-8-30 M Italiana.

FROM TRIESTE.

Cracovia 25-8-30 L Triestino.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Ridderkerk 14-9-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Yselkerk 5-9-30 E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORT.

Tamba Maru 29/8/30 N Y Kaisha.
Penag Maru 17/9/30 N Y Kaisha.
Honolulu Maru 3/9/30 O S Kaisha.
Rajputana 22/9/30, P and O S N Co.
Kidderpore, 11/9/30, P and O S N Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA

Mooltan, 12/9/30, P and O S N Co.

FROM DURRAN.

Khandalla, 30/8/30, M M and Co.
Karapraa, 13/19/30, M M and Co.

SAILING DATE OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON

Ranpura, 8/9/30, P and O S N Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

New Orleans NF L Edward Ltd.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra, NF, M Ttaliana.

FOR HAMBURG.

Lictenfels, NF, L Edward Ltd.
Sunland, NF, G T and Co.
Dortmund, NF, Volkart Bros.
Streefkerk NF E D Sassoon and Co.
Lindenfel NF L Edward Ltd.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cracovia, 1/9/30 L T Co.

FOR DURRAN.

Khandalla NF M M and Co.
Ellora, M M and Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

Vasna 29/9/30 M M and Co.
Bandra NF M M and Co.
Varsova NF M M and Co.

RED SEAS.

Rangoon Maru, 30/8/30, N Y Kaisha.
Mirzapore, 29/8/30 P and O S N Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Jalaveera NF S S N Co.
Gogra NF M M and Co.

FOR COCHIN.

Gandara NF M M & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Jalapalaka NF S S N Co.

FOR JUDDAH.

Alavi, NF, T M Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

FOR LONDON.

Ranpura, 9,243, Furlong, P and O S N Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Lichtenfels 4520 Oltman L Edward Ltd.
Sunland T M Co.
Lindenfels 5123 Bremner L Edward Ltd.
Streegkerk 3828.
Sountendam E D Sassoon Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra, 3,801, Gazzano, M Italiana.

FOR NEW YORK.

New Orleans 3826 Cross L Edward Ltd.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

Rangoon Maru, 3,687 Itani, N F, Kaisha.
Mirzapore, 4,134, Oxford. P and O S N Co.
Shunko Maru, 5,027, Aoki, O S Kaisha.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

Vasna 2043 Fitzherbert M M Co.
Bandra 1877 Rowe M M and Co.
Varsova 2043 Hannings M M and Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Sikh 5,288 MacLean T M Co.
Jalaveer, 3,084, Beatson, S E N Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Ellor 2567 Halls M M and Co.
Khandalla 3289 Baird M M and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Jalapalaka 2630 Courtney S S N Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

Alavi, 2,157, Keir, T M Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Nirpura, 3,647, Eadle, M M and Co.
Ellor 2567 Halls M M and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATE.

Chybassa 28-8-30.
City of Lahore 26-8-30.
Ranpura 26-8-30.

EXPORTS.

August 28.

S S Ranpura for London:—13 bales animal skin A H I, Tharia; 75 bales animal skin M Mohmad Ali and Co; 200 cwts myrabollams R S Tata and Co; 1000 cwts kardi seed T S Thadani and Sons.

S S City of Lahore for Liverpool —42 bales wool raw Bombay Co; 110 bales cotton fly K Visram and Co; 50 bales cotton thread waste V A Sane.

For Manchester:—16 bales woollen waste H B Mekerrow and Co; 195 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Tarantia for Liverpool:—55 bales cotton thead waste Chimanlal and Sons; 55 bales cotton fly M Chandulal and Co; 100 bales cotton thread waste Indian Produce Export; 60 bales cotton fly B Karsondas and Co. 26 bales wool raw M Motilal; 2100 cwts groundnut oil cakes 2100 cwts till seed 2100 cwts linseed R J Davar; 225 cwts cotton seed G Suchidina and Co.

For Glasgow:—40 tons bauxite ore Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.

S S Karimoen for Marseilles:—5000 cwts castor seed Birla Bros; 200 cwts turmeric M Bhuta and Co; 68 cwts groundnuts S M Rajgor and Co.

S S Lindenfels for Antwerp:—8000 cwts groundnuts 800 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Bremen.—11 bales C and W carpets Thos Cook and Sons.

For Hamburg.—2000 groundnut oil cakes J Parmanand and Co.

S S Steefkirk for Hamburg:—110 bales cotton fly K Visram and Co.

For Antwerp:—215 bales cotton fly K Visram and Co; 14 bales cotton thread waste Chimanlal and Sons.

For Rotterdam:—2000 cwts groundnut oil cakes K M Nathoo.

S S Sunland for Dunkirk:—116 bales goat hair 123 bales wool raw K Esmail; 35 bales cotton fly M Narottamdas and Co; 497 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 278 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 1250 tons manganese ore Cox and Kings Ltd; 2060 cwts groundnuts 5000 cwts linseed Ralli Bros; 303 cwts mustard seed T S Thadani and Sons.

S S Lichtenfels for Bremen:—63 bales cotton raw E Spinner and Co.

For Hamburg:—115 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 200 cwts myrabollams R S Tata and Co; 405 cwts Felm Greek seed T S Thadani and Sons.

S S Cracovia for Trieste:—1800 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 220 bales cotton raw E Spinner and Co; 120 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co; 220 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd.

For Pireaus:—80 cwts gum olibanum A A H Mawji and Co.

For Allexandretta:—50 bales cotton twist Sassoon J David and Co.

For Port Said:—100 bales cotton twist Sassoon J David and Co.

For Tripoli:—10 bales cotton twist Sassoon J David and Co.

For Venice:—1240 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Sumatra for Genoa:—2002 cwts linseed T S Thadani and Sons; 550 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co; 55 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co; 110 bales cotton raw C and Thackersey Ltd.

For Marseilles:—144 cwts gum olibanum E Virji and Co; 2000 cwts myrabollams P Mathradas and Co.

S S New Orleans for New York:—50 bales cotton waste Chimanlal and Sons.

For Philadelphia:—91 bales wool Shamji Mal; 1503 cwts myrabollams P Mathradas and Co.

S S Mirzapore for Kobe:—450 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S S Rangoon Maru for Yokkaichi:—200 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokohama:—200 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

August 28.

S S City of Batavia from New York, Agents F F Campbell and Co:—11 cases tiles 42 cases leather scrap 104 cases batteries 395 cases auto parts 15 cases woollen carpets 70 cases medicine 15 cases milk 27 cases soap 55 cases motor cars 40 cases baking powder 13 cases zinc dust 30 cases paper 36 cases projectors 66 cases lanterns 83 cases globes 50 cases newspaper 141 drums dyes 561 drums 10 barrels lubricating grease 150 drums asphalt flux 10 drums 100 kits asphalt 4702 drums lubricating oil 160 bags starch 300 bags G oats 472 coils copper wire 449 coils tires 89 bars silver.

S S City of Lahore from Liverpool, Agents K Nixon and Co; 238 cases cotton piece-goods 284 cases cottons 94 cases cotton yarn 649 cases earthenware 405 cases spring 322 cases soap 100 cases beer 30 cases biscuits 127 cases machinery 102 cases auto parts 295 cases motor covers 72 cases bobbins 202 bundles tubes 529 bundles sheets 200 bundles steel pieces 48 bundles steel blooms 92 bundles bars 83 bundles kegs 212 bundles plates 196 bundles angles 168 drums paint 105 drums lubricating oil 100 drums chemicals 400 bales cotton.

From Manchester:—30 cases newspaper 144 cases machinery 1750 pieces cement tiles.

From Port Said:—40 bales cotton.

S S Vita from Busrah, Agents M M and Co:—2363 bags wet dates 86 bags wheat 25 boxes species.

From Mohmerah:—610 bundles wet dates 20 bags dry dates 81 bags khaskhas 148 bags gum.

From Karachi:—15 cases provision 115 bags boiled rice 38 bags rice 924 bags wheat 150 bags bran 200 bags gram 84 bags gram chori 18 bags gram dhall 36 bags chora 108 bags wheat flour 20 cases wine 40 cases milk.

S S Hubro from Tuticorin Agents S S N Co:—200 bales cotton 25 bales senna leaves 7 cases machinery.

From Alleppey:—194 bags copra 109 bags dry ginger 111 bags pepper.

From Calicut:—2576 bags cocoanuts 399 jttas coir yarn 127 jottas coir ropes 162 jottas copra 266 bales cotton 91 bags dry ginger.

Chief Of Jamkhandi's Election.

Bulletin Forfeited.

With reference to Government Notification, Political Department No. 811-H, dated the 22nd July 1930, it is hereby notified, under the rule 19 of the Rules for the election of Representative Members for the Chamber of Princes, that the Chief of Jamkhandi, has been declared a duly elected Member of the Chamber to represent the States in Group No. IV.

BULLETIN FORFEITED.

The Governor in Council had declared to be forfeited to His Majesty every copy of a bulletin in English headed 'Members of the Government Machinery' and ending with the words 'now or never is your watchword' purporting to have been issued by the Hindustani Seva Dal of Meerut, on the ground that the said bulletin contains matter the publication of which is punishable under Section 124—A of the Indian Penal Code.

IS IT INSULT TO DEMAND PLATFORM TICKET?

Civilian Magistrates' Alleged Strange Behaviour.

AMRITSAR, Aug. 24.

L. Puran Chand., a ticket collector of Amritsar railway station, who was taken into custody under orders of an I.C.S. Magistrate for alleged insult inasmuch as the ticket collector demanded a ticket from him, has addressed a lengthy letter to various officers, requesting them to take proper action in the matter or permit him to take legal action against the said Magistrate for detaining him without any charge.

In the course of his lengthy letter L. Puran Chand writes: "I beg to say that last evening on the arrival of 2 down (Calcutta Mail), when I was on duty at the main gate, a gentleman wanted to pass out without delivering me any ticket. When I requested him to show me his ticket he told me that he had come to the station only to receive some of his guests. Then I demanded his platform ticket, to which he told me that he was a first class Magistrate, and that, therefore, he need not buy a platform ticket. I told him that he was wrong, as no body was allowed to come to the platform without a ticket (as per rule No. 28, laid down in chapter 1 of Coaching Tariff, Part I). On this he became very rash, and, saying that I had insulted him, asked my name. I showed him my L. T. number. Even then, he was not satisfied and insisted upon knowing my name, which I told him. Then he ordered a railway constable to take me under custody and bring me to his bungalow. After this he called the Assistant Station Master on duty and told him that he wanted to arrest me on account of my insulting him. So, he demanded. I must be put off duty and be handed over to him.

"The Assistant Station Master put me off duty, and the said constable took me direct to the bungalow of the Magistrate. The Magistrate sent me to the Additional District Magistrate and directed the constable to take me to the said officer for necessary action. The constable then took me to the bungalow of the Additional District Magistrate. As he was not present, there I was taken to the officers' club. The Additional District Magistrate, after reading the said letter, wrote a reply and asked the constable to take me to the former Magistrate. The Magistrate read the letter and ordered me to go back on duty."

After giving further details of the happening, the ticket collector concludes: "I hope your honour will go through the case personally and will take necessary action against the Magistrate, or I may be kindly allowed to move this matter of my illegal arrest in the court of law."—"The Tribune."

INDIAN STATES' PEOPLES' CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Sjt. H. K. Rao's Resolutions.

Sjt. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao has given notice of several resolutions for the Session of the above Conference which is to commence at Bangalore from the 30th August, some of them are given below.

The first resolution lays it down that the "Conference is in perfect accord and sympathy with the national struggle going on in the country for the liberation of India and opines that the people of Indian States should actively participate, as volunteers and not merely contributing funds, in the great War of Independence inaugurated by Gandhiji and being carried on, on a nation-wide scale despite arrests and imprisonments of very many leaders of India, including the harrowing physical pains to Civil resisters."

Another resolution lays it down that this Conference assures the Indian Princes that an independent India is the only solution to the so-called Indian States problem; that their interests will be better safeguarded and furthered by a Federal India, than by an alien Government and that the present attitude of the princes in coquetting with British Imperialism is misguided and not in the interests of their States or of India and being in perfect accord and sympathy with the aims and objects of the Indian National Congress to secure freedom for India, declares that it is necessary that the Indian Princes should divest themselves of individual sovereignty forwith and introduce in strict obedience to the terms of the Lahore resolution of the Indian National Congress, full responsible Government in their territories as a prerequisite condition for their fitting in the scheme of an All-India federation based on full pledged nationalism."

Another resolution lays it down that: "This Conference strongly condemns the proposed creation of a Greater India Council as outlined in the Simon Report, as an innovation designed ostensibly to make it appear that it would serve to facilitate the so-called process of federalisation but in fact deliberately calculated to create mischief and clearly intended to alienate the Princes from the people of India and particularly to make them into a stumbling block in the way of constitutional progress of the people of India as a whole."

In a further resolution it is stated that "This Conference records its strong conviction that it is utterly futile to attempt to solve India's problem behind the back of Indian National Congress unquestionably the premier national institution of India.

Another resolution congratulates all those who have suffered in the present non-violent campaign.

THREAT TO LAND-HOLDERS.

—:o:—

WATER-SUPPLY TO BE CUT OFF.

A Madras Ukase.

NARSAPUR, Aug. 24.

The following is true translation of a notice in Telugu served this morning on persons mentioned below:—

"Roc. 3997 of '30.

Narsapur Taluk Office,
Dated 18th August 1930.

To . . . . . Garu, Narsapur.

Persons who defy Government established by law are called rebels. Such persons do not deserve to get any help from Government nor do they deserve any benefits from them. As you are assisting or taking active part in such non-co-operation with Government, you should explain to us either personally or by post before 28th August 1930, why facilities of water to your lands should not be curtailed. If no such explanation is forwarded to us, you will be deemed to have no objection for our procedure and due steps will be taken by us.

(Sd.).....

For Tahsildar."

The signature is not clear, but it may be taken to be that of the head accountant. This notice was served this morning so far on Messrs. V. Brahmayya Sastri, Vakil; Ch. Satyanarayana Dhaveji land-holder and registered vendor, A. I. S. A; J. Satyanarayana, proprietor, Vijaya Press, and land-holder; C. Venkateswarlu, B.A., Vakil; and P. V. R. Somayajulu, land-holder. It may be mentioned that these gentlemen are interested in the khaddar movement here.—"Hindu".

OLLA PODRIDA.

—:o:—

(Continued From Page 6.)

imprisonment. Who will compile a record of his judgments?

* * * *

When Mr. Winston Churchill calls Mahatma Gandhi "a malevolent fanatic" he reminds one of the high priest who rent his clothes and said of Jesus Christ: "He hath spoken blasphemy; what further need have we of witnesses?" Mr. Churchill is one of the high priests of modern Babylon.

* * * *

It is strange how true news comes only to favoured quarters. According to those accounts the Civil Disobedience movement is petering out and still fresh declarations are appearing announcing Congress and other bodies to be unlawful. It only remains to be proclaimed from the house-tops that the Civil Disobedience movement is dead. What sort of a death will it be? By inanition, discouragement, depletion or despair? Have the daily arrests or imprisonments anything to do with this result?

* * * *

Here is some more good news for the friends of India. The boycott has collapsed, the picketers have vanished, the merchants have placed large orders with Manchester, foreign and particularly British goods have flooded the market and are being snapped up, Khadi has been banned, the national flag has disappeared, and the trade and revenue figures are going up by leaps and bounds! And to crown everything the leaders of the Congress have declared that they will be satisfied if the salt-tax is doubled!

THE SOUTH INDIAN

GENERAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,

HEAD OFFICE: 7 and 8, MacLean Street, MADRAS.

WANTED a District Manager for each of the following Provinces:—

1. Bombay,
2. Punjab,
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The Applicant must state the minimum completed new business he can guarantee every year, and must possess adequate practical experience in organising life agencies and managing a suitable Office. He will be paid attractive terms of commission and bonus and a special office allowance.

Apply direct to Head Office within a fortnight of this publication.

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All policies on which at least one full year's premium has been paid and issued on the life of any person who suffers incarceration in gaol for any political offence and which lapse or for non-payment of premiums while the assured is in jail will be kept in force for at least one year from the date of lapse or for such further period as may be sanctioned by the Directors.

Total Assets Over ... Rs. 1,50,00,000
Claims Paid Over ... Rs. 67,00,000

INSURE WITH AN INDIAN COMPANY AND DO YOUR DUTY TO YOUR COUNTRY AND YOUR FAMILY.

Branch: BOMBAY, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY. or R. G. DAS & Co., Managers

States' People's Conference, 1930.

BANGALORE SESSION

will be held on 30th and 31st August and 1st September, 1930. At the THEATRE MAJESTIC, Bangalore City.

PROF. G. R. ABHYANKAR, B.A., LL.B., OF POONA PRESIDES.

Reception Committee Member's Fee	Rs. 5
Delegate's Fee	Re. 1
Visitor's Ticket 1st Class	Re. 1
Visitor's Ticket 2nd Class	Re. -/8/-
Boarding and Lodging per day.....	Rs. 1/8/-

Volunteers will be in attendance at the Bangalore City Railway Station from the 29th morning.

Every State Citizen should make it a point to attend the Conference, in view of its importance.

THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY PICKETING.

—:o:—

Anglo-Indian Students Allowed To Pass In.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S DETERMINATION.

ALLAHABAD, August 27.

A feature of the picketing of the Allahabad University was the persistence of eight Anglo-Indian students to get through the cordon of volunteers, till at last Mrs. Uma Nehru, the "Dictator", allowed them to pass in. The Professors and the office staff were allowed admittance. The number of picketers has considerably lessened.

At a meeting of parents and guardians in the Senate Hall, the Vice-Chancellor discussed the situation and declared amidst applause that even if left alone, he would still keep the University open.—A. P.

ADVANCE SWADESHI.

—:o:—

Bazar To Be Opened In Calcutta.

Every patriotic Indian wants to buy Swadeshi and swadeshi alone during the Pujas. To meet this demand a Swadeshi Bazar with genuine Indian articles alone will be opened very shortly at a central and prominent place in Calcutta under the auspices of the Swadeshi Prachar Samiti.

Manufacturers, dealers and public interested, are requested to write at once for Stalls, terms, conditions and details to the Hon. Secretary, Swadeshi Prachar Samiti, 125, Canning Street, Calcutta.

Mr. E. H. Kealy, arrived at Gondal on the evening of August 24.

Don't Suffer any longer from the Torture of

PILES

Abscess, Fissures.

Use this wonderfully efficacious and magical cure, that will not only stop the pain—the itching—the burning and the agony of Piles promptly, but will cause the Piles to shrink and disappear for good.

Over 100,000 Doctors recommend Recto-Serol. It is obtainable for Rs. 2 or Rs. 11 for six boxes at a time, of all leading Chemists and Stores or from the agents. Write now for "Medical Booklet" and the numerous unsolicited testimonials.

Address:

The Continental Drug Co. of India, Hornby Rd., Post Box 998, Bombay.

The following morning he visited the Girasia College constructed for the educational uplift of the Bhayats' children in 1897.

The same afternoon he paid a visit to the Monghiba High School, the only High School for girls' in the province

Research Division.

Government have sanction the opening of a new temporary Division known as the 'Research Division' of the Lloyd Barrags and Canals Construction Scheme for one year in the first instance with effect from 1st October 1930.

Film Destroys Teeth

and robs them of all lustre

It clings to teeth—ordinary brushing fails to remove it successfully. A new way dentists urge

FILM is the cause of dull, discolored teeth as well as the serious tooth and gum disorders. Run your tongue across your teeth and you will feel this film. It absorbs stains from food and smoking and turns white teeth dull. It clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays.

Film hardens into tartar. Germs by the millions breed in it. And germs, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. Ordinary brushing fails to remove film successfully. So dentists urge the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent.

First, Pepsodent curdles film, then removes it in gentle safety to enamel. No other way will make teeth as sparkling white.

Pepsodent contains no pumice, harmful grit, or crude abrasive.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to:
J. P. Cronin, P. O. Box 98, Calcutta.

Pepsodent

The Special Film-Removing Dentifrice

8-15-E

1-D

Deep-Seated BRONCHIAL TROUBLES

MAYBE climate has weakened your chest and you are subject to bronchial coughs or lung-weakening colds. If so, you will find Peps a priceless boon. Breathing healing pine air from these handy tablets into your lungs every day, will strengthen and protect the weak spots.

When a Peps tablet is dissolved in the mouth, it gives off agreeable antiseptic and healing fumes. These fumes descending with the breath down the bronchials direct to the lungs, soothe and disinfect all membranes of the throat and delicate air tubes.

PEPS cut Phlegm and Free the Breathing; they stop all Tightness, Soreness, and Wheeziness in the Chest; and Banish the most Stubborn Cough.

Being a breatheable medicine in handy tablet form, Peps mark a great advance on liquid 'cough-cures.' Peps act *directly* on the breathing tubes where trouble is. Druggy mixtures are merely swallowed into the stomach.

Always keep a supply of Peps tablets handy. Take them regularly to ward off sudden colds and chills and prevent a return of the old chest or lung trouble.

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BREATHE-ABLE TABLETS

Chemists and medicine dealers everywhere sell PEPS in handy bottles Price Re. One. Direct from agents:-Messrs. Smith Stanistreet & Co., Ltd., Convent Rd., Entally, Calcutta; Shaw & Co., Ltd., Sherif Rd., Bombay; Boulton & Co., Ghias Bazaar Gali, Madras; H. G. Stoddart & Co., Maldonado St., Karachi, etc., etc. To preserve the volatile medicine every Peps tablet is separately wrapped in tare tinfoil. Full directions are enclosed with every bottle and a handy little entrance.

NOWROSJI WADIA MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

—:o:—

TRIBUTE TO ITS WORK.

The following correspondence will be read with considerable interest in view of the allegations of the British Medical Council regarding the unsatisfactory nature of facilities for the study of maternity cases:—

7 Manor Place,
Edinburgh,
5th May 1930.

Sir Ness Wadia,
5 Portman Court, Portman Square, London, W. 1.

Dear Sir Ness,

Many thanks for sending me the latest report of your Hospital, which I found very interesting, and I passed it on to my colleague, Dr. Haig Ferguson, who is consulting physician to our Maternity Hospital, Examiner in Midwifery at the University, President of the College of Surgeons, and Chairman of the Scottish Midwives Board. I think you will be interested to see his comments, and he would like you to see a copy of the Report of the Simpson Memorial Hospital, which is enclosed.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) Norman Walker.

Critical Review of the Nowrosjee Wadia Maternity Hospital latest Report by Dr. Haig Ferguson.

7 Coates Crescent,
Edinburgh,
May 2, 1930.

Sir, Norman Walker, M.D.LL.D., F.R.P.E.,
7 Manor Place, Edinburgh.

Dear Walker,

The Seventh Annual Report of the Nowrosjee Wadia Maternity Hospital, Bombay, is an interesting one. Their result on the whole, compare favourably with those of other Maternity Hospitals. Their method of calculation is somewhat different from that in this country, for instance they calculate their maternal deathrate on a basis of percentage of the cases admitted to hospital (4,309 admissions for the year 1929), whereas we in this country, are in the habit of estimating our mortality on the basis of each thousand of live-births, which make comparison a little confusing.

It is perhaps unfair to institute a comparison between the type of cases met with in India and those in this country; for example the incidence of forceps cases (about 1.3 per cent.) and cases requiring suturing of perineal tear (approximately 3.5 per cent.) indicate a totally different class of labour from what we are accustomed to deal with in this country. It would add greatly to the value of the report if more detailed information were given in regard, for instance, to placenta praevia cases and the degree of pelvic contraction where Caesarian section was done.

It is noteworthy that Caesarian section was only done in cases of deformed pelvis, and that labour was induced only in six cases.

Twelve cases of eclampsia occurred during 1929 (a striking contrast to our experience in Britain), with two deaths, both being ante-partum cases.

73 cases of albuminuria are reported with cure in all cases. There are only 8 deaths from septicaemia recorded out of 3371 deliveries. The small number of deaths from septicaemia and the relatively large number of deaths from anaemia are noteworthy.

It is not to be wondered at, that the Board of Management have agreed to increase the number of beds to 120. The popularity of the Hospital, and the standard of work done in it fully justfy this step. The public spirit of the Government of Bombay and the Municipal Corporation are to be highly commended for the increased financial assistance which they so generously extend.

All reports go to show that this Hospital is in the forefront of Maternity Hospital in India, not only in structural character, also in the work which is being done by its staff.

Might I venture to suggest to the authorities that in future reports, some further information might be given on the lines of the medical report of the Royal Maternity and Simpson Memorial Hospital of Edinburgh. Amplifications on such basis would be of value to the obstetrical world, and would serve usefully to contrast the special difficulties met with in the East, with those in Western Hospitals.

India is especially fortunate in having public spirited benefactor as the founder of this Hospital. He may well be proud of its erection.

I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity of reading the report, which I now return herewith.

Believe me.
Yours truly,
(Sd.) Haig Ferguson.

P.S.—I find that in Edinburgh Maternity hospital report, the and would serve usually to conmaternity death rate is now expressed in percentages and thus differ from the Official Government Standard which is expressed in number of Maternal deaths per 1,000 live births.

NOWROSJEE WADIA MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

King Edward Road, Parel.
3rd June 1930.
Ref. No. P. 435 of 1929-30.
Explanation by Dr. Mangaldas V. Mehta to the Critical Review.

Forceps.—With regard to forceps cases (1.3 per cent.) this Institution is very conservative and gives nature full scope and time to do her work. The main thing to do is to decide when to put on forceps and the students and Post-Graduates are particularly impressed with this idea.

Perineal tear.—With regard to perineal tear (approximately 3.5 per cent.), I fail to understand how there is totally different class of labour here from what is found in Edinburgh, because as we have in this country an average weight of the child about 6 lbs. the pelvis is in proportion smaller to that found in Edinburgh and the weight proportionately greater in Edinburgh than in this country.

Caesarian section.—This was done 12 times and it is only since last year that we are getting booked cases; before this good many were emergency cases and they came too late for Caesarian section and thus craniotomy was resorted to more often. However it is a good sign now that these poor illiterate people have begun to appreciate the advantages of modern methods of treatment in a Hospital and I may say that this is all due to the Antenatal Clinic attached to this Hospital. The Antenatal work is concentrated in this Institution which does nothing except this, and does not deal with postnatal cases, nor infants, nor gynaecology. In future more detailed information will be given about caesarian section.

Induction of labour.—This was done only 6 times. I have found that in inducing labour the chances for the mother and the child are not very bright in this country possibly on account of the climate and greater chances sepsis, underfeeding and anaemia.

Placenta Praevia.—Here also more detailed information will be given and the line of treatment followed.

Eclampsia.—During the year under report there were 12 cases with only 2 deaths. I am a Dublin man and follow Dr. Tweedy's conservative line of treatment viz. injection of Morphine and Atrophine, lavage of stomach and rectum and bromide and chloral per rectum and plain water and glucose for 96 hours I am strongly convinced that it is the meat diet which is responsible for eclampsia cases and as in India, majority of the Hindus are vegetarians, the incidence is greater. I have also found that "milk" is particularly responsible for eclampsia cases, amongst the vegetarians.

Albuminuria.—The moment a woman is found to be suffering from albuminuria either in the Antenatal Clinic or as an emergency case she is warded in the hospital and kept under treatment. This is why our Albuminuria cases have very few complications.

Septicaemia.—When we first began our work more than 50 per cent of cases were septicaemic but with the antenatal care and rigid asepsis we have been able to reduce the number of septicaemia cases. Of course we have a fair number of sapraemic but these are brought under control.

Anaemia.—This is a peculiar and terrible complication of pregnancy and it played havoc some two to three years ago, but with antenatal care and warding in the Hospital and liver diet, deaths from this disease are declining.

I may say that at present this Hospital is the first of its kind in India and also ranks amongst the very first in Europe. We have beaten the record of Rotunda Hospital which confined 2,000 cases while we have had 3,371; as as a matter of fact 1/7 of the birth rate of Bombay is in this Hospital. The report of the Nowrosjee Wadia Maternity Hospital is brought out on the lines of the Manchester Maternity Hospital who were good enough to send us a copy of their report through Col. Glen Liston. The later on in proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicines, a regular and complete outline of reports about Maternity Hospitals of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland was published and I have since modified my report on those lines. We have at present accommodation for 150 beds but according to our Trust Deed we cannot maintain more than 120 beds on an average. I dare say the Government of Bombay and the Municipal Corporation will accept their liabilities up to 120 beds, but I doubt if they will help if we go above the figure of 120.

7 Coates Crescent,
Edinburgh, July 29, of 1930.

Dear Dr. Mehta,

Many thanks for the notes you kindly sent me through Sir Ness Wadia, and which were given to me by Sir Norman Walker. I am much interested in all you tell me with regard to your cases. You are certainly doing splnedid work in your Hospital and have a record turnover of cases.

I was struck by the small percentage of forceps cases which you have, which is certainly all to the good. I have found in the Hospitals here however, that the idea of reducing the forceps ratio as much as possible, some of the patients have been allowed by the House-Surgeons to get somewhat over-exhausted, which of course is not desirable.

I am interested to hear what you say about perineal tears and the average size of pelves in India, also, the average weight of the children. I can only say that it reflects great credit on your management.

I quite understand how induction of labour may not be so satisfactory in India as it is in suitable cases here.

I fully endorse what you say about the importance of conservative line of treatment in connection with eclampsia, and I am particularly interested in what you say that "milk" given to vegetarian patients may in your opinion be responsible for eclampsia and may be comparable so to speak to meat diet amongst those who are not strictly vegetarians.

I also fully agree with you on the importante of treating albuminuria early in pregnancy, and patients being kept under close observation. I feel sure that this treatment prevents many complications.

We have no experience in this country of anaemia which plays such havoc in pregnancy in India. I am very interested to hear that a liver diet has a beneficial effect upon these cases.

I hope you will be able to get the extra beds which you so much desire, and which are evidently needed.

I congratulate you on the success of your Hospital, and send you every good wish for its continued prosperity.

Believe me.
Yours very truly,
(Sd.) JAMES HAIG FERGUSON.

Miss Fazzilatunnissa.

—:o:—

As previously announced Miss Fazilatunnissa, M. A., who received a State Scholarship and went over to England the year before last for higher training in Education returned to Calcutta on Sunday morning last. She was received and garlanded at the Howrah Station by Mr. Nasir-uddin, the Editor of "Saogat" and friends and relations. The same evening a reception was accorded to her at the "Saogat" office. The house was packed to suffocation and many had to go away disappointed for want of accommodation. Among those present were:—Khan Bahadur Nasir-uddin Ahmed, Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate; Mr. S. Wajid Ali, 3rd Presidency Magistrate; Khan Bahadur Asaduzzaman, Moulana Syed Abul Hossain Abdul Hai; Mr. Q. Rahman, District Engineer, Professor Abdul Majid and many other noted gentlemen of the town. Khan Bahadur Moulvi Asaduzzaman presided.

The President in a neat little speech welcomed Miss Fazilatunnissa back home and eulogised her as an example to be followed by Muslim ladies all over the country. Mr. S. Wajid Ali also spoke. He said the barrier that has been created by Mullahs falsely in the name of religion against female emancipation generally and female education particularly must be broken at all costs. An address of welcome was then presented to Miss Nissa on behalf of the staff of the "Saogat" to which she replied in suitable language. She compared the system of child education in England with that in vogue in our country and deplored the latter's defective character. The President in his concluding speech expressed the hope that the time was not distant when, as in Turkey, we should also have a Lady Education Minister. After a vote of thanks to the chair, the meeting terminated.—"Amrita Bazar Patrika."

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GREAT HOSPITALS OF ENGLAND AND GERMANY
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MYSORE SANDAL SOAP

MYSORE SANDAL SOAP.
is the best Swadeshi Soap at a Moderate Price.
15 Annas per box of 3 Cakes.
Agents :—**RAMJANALLY EBRAHIM & Co.,**
81, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

THIS old proverb clearly demonstrates the evil consequences of pregnancy on the mother's system. For the mother must provide the extra *Calcium* (lime) necessary for the building up of strong bones and teeth in her baby. Unless her diet contains this extra supply, the calcium is withdrawn from the mother's bones and teeth.

Only by taking Kalzana, the Calcium food, during these months, will you prevent Calcium deficiency and its consequences: general weakness, tooth decay, loss of hair in the mother—disposition to rickets, weakness of the bones, painful teething in the baby.

Kalzana contains Calcium in exactly that scientific form (a combination of Sodium lactate and Calcium lactate) in which the Calcium is easily absorbed and retained by the body.

"Kalzana acts efficiently in all conditions in which a lime food is required, because Kalzana promotes Calcium retention,"
writes the Medical Journal, "The Practitioner."

Protect the health of both baby and yourself against a dangerous Calcium deficiency by taking Kalzana regularly during the next few months.

Kalzana

THE CALCIUM FOOD

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

Give Kalzana to your Children too. It will provide them with a healthy constitution and strong teeth.

MAHATMA GANDHI

THE MAN and HIS MISSION

an enlarged and up-to-date Edition of his life and teachings with an account of his activities in South Africa and India down to the recent March in connection with Salt Satyagraha.

WITH APPRECIATIONS BY

THE RT. HON. LORD LYTTON	ROMAIN ROLLAND
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Price Rupee One. To subscribers of the "Indian Review", As. 12

G. A. NATESAN & CO., PUBLISHERS, GEORGE TOWN, MADRAS.

"MAN IS IMMORTAL BUT NOT MEN—YOU AND I

I Do Not Want To Be Immortal.

H. G. WELLS'S CONFESSION

Wells took me over the lawn, past some fine trees and a rose garden, and so into a sedate sunken garden with a lily tank where the wider perspectives of Easton Glebe are hidden from you writes Mr. W. R. Titteron in the "Daily Herald."

Then the barn with its guarled beams and a desolate ping-pong table. "We played a game called ball game here," he said; "everybody used to play."

He looked with satisfaction on all he showed me, ponting out its quality as if he were introducing me to an old friend. Any regret he may have had he did not show. He has been happy here for twenty years, and now he is saying good-bye to all that.

DANGER.

Wells: Who's coming? Sir Thomas Devitt. The Rugby international. He's just married. It's a good place here for young people to begin in. They'll build up their own life here. I've done with it, and it's nice to think of leaving it to such pleasant successors.

(I think he will take leave of the earth as he is taking leave of his house, and with as keen an interest in the next occupiers).

Wells: I couldn't stop here. My life here ended when my wife died. I should soon be an old man here. And I don't want to be old. It's not going to be a pleasant world for the venerable pose.

W. R. T.: A difficult time?

Wells: The chances are that it won't be pleasant.

W. R. T.: Is it a bad thing that we have been so secure? ("H. G. screwed up a quizzical eye at me and went on with the discussions").

Wells: We've made this advance on the Romans, we do at least know we are in danger. The Romans never seem to have realised that their financial system was collapsing until it was in ruins.

NO REAL ADVANCE.

W. R. T.: Not much of an advance. There's been no real advance since the Greeks.

Wells: Not much biological advance perhaps. And they had already got from symbolical to logical thinking. To that extent the Hellenic period was the beginning of modern history.

But to say that we have made no advance since then is to ignore the whole body of experimental science, and our immense practical achievements. Politically, too, they were amazingly inept.

W. R. T.: They had the arts.

Wells: There's a lot of nonsense talked about Greek art. They had no music. Remember that they 'painted' all that sculpture of theirs which we find so chaste in its decay. Luckily, the colours have been washed off by time, and now the marble that was once coarsely realistic has something of the cold beauty of moonlight.

("Mr. Wells chucked at his blasphemies.")

W. R. T.: I don't remember what the colours looked like. And anyhow, the Greeks had the art of life.

Wells: Some of the art of life. If the Greek slave-holder has been revived at Oxford, I believe, in a tentative way. You must know more of Greek life than I do. My own impressions from Plutarch do not carry out that idea of life led very, very beautifully. Did you see Low's picture of Mr. Parham in his classical costume, by the by?

W. R. T.: But this advance beyond the Greeks. I see peaks in human achievement. No progress.

Wells: Nonsense. We're kinder, more understanding, more tolerant than ever before. We have wider horizons. We co-operate more widely.

NO ONE KNOWS.

W. R. T.: But we don't know why we're here any more than the Greeks did.

Wells: No one has ever known. No one may ever know. I know that I am here and you are here, and that here's a table. But the 'why'—!

W. R. T.: You and me—and God—they are primary facts. The table's a phenomenon.

Wells: ('with a sly wink'): You and I and the table are facts. Facts are not primary and secondary. A thing is a fact or it isn't a fact. Everything else that religion or science tells us is a metaphor.

For instance, God and the Fatherhood of God. We know what a father is; and, with all deference to Christian mythology, an infinite universally present. Being is incapable of Fatherhood—unless the meaning of father is to be twisted beyond recognition.

W. R. T.: The orthodox will say that he is—in essentials—our father. He created us, and he cares for us.

Wells: ("Nodding with tolerant good-humour"): I didn't create my sons. I transmitted them.

There have bene enormous changes in ideas of conduct during the past half-century. We think nowadays more of truth than of belief. We criticise nowadays before we obey. We have no use for blind faith. And we think of cleanliness instead of purity, and health instead of chastity.

W. R. T.: You don't believe in chastity!

Wells: Chastity is a purely technical virtue. It means in effect repression of sexual instinct unless a duly ordained priest has given a limited sanction to desire Then what was forbidden becomes in its lowly way virtuous. I find that—offensive. There is no 'reality' called chastity.

W. R. T.: I don't agree I know many chaste persons. And I know that chastity is a very splendid and useful thing.

LIFE'S AIM.

Wells: Chastity is either the easy virtue of abstaining from what is not desired, or else it is repression—and repression of a particularly unclean, unnatural, distressing and mischievous type. You have forgotten your innocent childhood. I have not forgotten mine. I'm afraid, Titterton, this is an irreconcilable difference between us Try a change.

W. R. T.: Well, you have changed the diagram from theology to biology. Have you changed the aim?

Wells: Why 'aim'? We ar here, and we find ourselves with a disposition to live, and continually to live more abundantly. Did you happen to hear my broadcast on Immortality? No? Forgive my dragging it in. But I prepared it very carefully, and I did my best to explain then what I meant by living more abundantly.

I wish you would look it up. Your public won't stand my repeating it all over again. I said that already I wasn't much interested in the H G. Wells of some years ago.

"And I hadn't the least wish that any part of the personal H. G. I was busy using up and getting dried of should be perpetuated".

INCENTIVE.

A large part of my life is impersonal; my best, my living interests, are outside my personal ones. A large part of me belongs to a larger being, the being of our species, which existed before I began, and goes on, so far as I know, endlessly. To that, all the best of my life belongs. Man, I hold, is immortal. But not men—not you or I.

W. R. T.: That's not incentive enough for me.

Wells ("smiling at me in his friendly fashion"): You don't need an incentive for living.

W. R. T.: I need an incentive for doing. It's not enough merely to grow.

Wells ("just audibly"): But what do you do?

W. R. T.: ("holding on"): And then that world crash. . . Do you think that the growth of Man is inevitable?

Wells: Oh, no. I believe in free will—for all practical purposes. To believe in the necessity of Progress is just to go back to old Faith again—that nothing matters because Providence will see to everything. There is no magic of that sort in my point of view. I believe in my personal responsibility. I find that what I do or don't do alters the future. I find in that a real incentive to do.

W. R. T.: That is your belief.

Wells: That is my habit of mind.

("We talked of doing. What was right doing? What was there to do? We came to the poltical state of the world. Wells talked of world unity).

W. R. T.: Meaning a world government?

Wells: To that we have to come.

W. R. T.: At Geneva.

Wells: Geneva lies in a profound depression and has an enervating climate, and bad traditions about the self-determination of nationalities. I wouldn't have a world government at Geneva.

W. R. T.: But would not a world government be a world tyranny?

Wells: Why?

W. R. T.: Because the greater the area under a central government, the greater the opportunity for tyranny and corruption.

ORGANISE.

Wells: I do not imagine a world government interfering in every mortal concern. You seem to do so. But cannot you realise the present need for a world-wide control of certain general interests of mankind?

The international regulation of the postal service, for instance, railways generally, sea freights, food supply. Things like that for you to begin upon. There's a famine in one part of the world, and a bumper harvest in another. Food supplies must be rushed to the famine area.

Then, again, certain standards of living, the suppression of slavery, the control of epidemics, the suppression of war. We want international organisation for al that.

W. R. T.: Organisation, yes! But executive authority...

WELLS: What good is an organisation without executive authority? Without that, any trumped-up little nationality can hold things up

W. R. T.: I have considerable affection for these trumped-up nationalities.

WELLS: Evidently. A million honest fellows with a jargon and fancy dress, and the rest of the world be damned. You're the sort of fellow that would rather eat bad potatoes grown locally than good ones sent from a better district.

W. R. T.: Most potatoes are grown locally somewhere. You can't cart everything down from London.

WELLS: I didn't say they weren't. I didn't say potatoes grew in London.

W. R. T. "(clinging to his point)": And I think it's better as a rule that they shoud be eaten near where they're grown.

THE TEACHER.

WELLS (with asperity): I said bad potatoes, You miss my point. All localities are not equally fitted to grow everything that man needs. For a modern civilised life we need stuff from every part of the earth. And I have been afflicted, perhaps, by a new-fangled anti-patriotic religious movement which teaches that a man at the other end of the earth is my neighbour just as much as the man next door.

No, I don't mean Christianity. I mean the teaching of the man Jesus. You should read about him, Titterton. He seems to have believed in being born again and living all over the world nstead of believing in unchangeable human nature, and being always the same old human animal in the same old patriotic parcel. He had all sorts of progressive ideas.

You and Chesterton would both be the better for his teaching, if you'd heed it as it came to you, instead of getting it handed down to you in a canned, standardised and sterilised state from Mussolini's capital. And now you can have the last word.

W. R. T.: Almost thou persuadest me to be a Catholic!

HINDUSTANI AS NATIONAL LANGUAGE.

"Leader's" Reply To "Times Of India."

The "Leader" writes:

Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, Vice-Chancellor of Bombay University, said in the course of his convocation address delivered on August 19, that 'with the vision of a united federal India with dominion status which is now so near realization, we may have to consider at some future date whether English should not be replaced by Urdu as the medium of instruction in this University.' This observation was so distasteful to the "Times of India" that it devoted more than a column to a splenetic attack on the Vice Chancellor's suggestion regarding the medium of instruction in the University at some future date. It cannot tolerate any talk about 'mother tongues,' 'lingua franca' and 'a common national language.' It pits the claims of Urdu against those of Marathi and Gujarati in Bombay and after pointing out that the standard Urdu of Lucknow and Delhi is spoken by a very small percentage of even the Muslims of Bombay, it pours ridicule over the Vice-Chancellor's suggestion. It is the view not only of Mr. Mirza but of practically all Indian nationalists that India should have a common language and that the most suitable language which can become a 'lingua franca' is Hindustani, whether it be called by the name of Urdu or Hindi. In a self-governing India English will lose much of its present importance and its place will have to be taken by some other language which is spoken and understood by the largest number of people. Perhaps it may be the news to the "Times of India" that this language is very much allied to such provincial dialects as Bengalee, Marathi, Gujarati, Sindhi and the Punjabi, and that it would be the easiest thing to make Hindustani the universal language of India, with the exception of the Madras Presidency and parts of Bombay Presidency. There was nothing 'amazing' in the views expressed by the Vice-Chancellor who gave expression to a widespread feeling regarding the need of having a national medium of institution,

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Date	Steamers	Tons
19th Sept	Rajputana*	16,358
4th	Ranpura	16,601
18th	Mooltan x	20,847
25th	Ranchi	16,596
27th	Mantua*	10,946
Oct. 2nd	Viceroy of India	19,648
11th	Comorin x	16,152
18th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
25th	Malwa	11,000
Nov. 1st	Rajputana	16,552
8th	Naldera x	16,588
15th	Ranpura	16,601
22nd	Macedonia*	11,120
29th	Mantua	10,946
Dec. 6th	Narkunda*	16,572
13th	Viceroy of India	19,648
20th	Rawalpindi	16,61
27th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
1931 January 3rd	Mooltan x	20,322
9th	Rajputana	16,568
17th	Ranchi*	16,550
24th	Ranpura	16,601
31st	Maloja x	20,93*
Feb. 7th	Mantua	10,94
14th	Comorin	16,13
21st	Viceroy of India	19,64
28th	Naldera x	16,08
Mar. 7th	Kaiser-i-Hind (a)	11,51
14th	Macedonia†	11,120
21st	Ranchi (a)	16,60
28th	Narkunda x	16,572
Apr. 4th	Ranpura	16,60
11th	Moldavia xx	16,54
18th	Macedonia†	11,120
25th	Viceroy of India (a)	19,64
May 2nd	Mooltan x	20,95
9th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice

† Through from Australia.
* Through from China.
x With limited accommodation for passengers from India.
xx Extra steamer carrying 1st saloon and 3rd cabin passengers
(b) To Marseilles only.

(a) These steamers will call at MONACO after leaving Marseilles. Passengers can be booked to Monaco the fares being those in force between Bombay and Marseilles

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Single	£92	£82	£72	£62
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Single	£58	£50
Return	91	80

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Single	£52	£46
Return	91	80

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	Single	Return
London	£30	£53
Marseilles	28	49

Return tickets home 3rd Cabin and out 1st or 2nd Saloon can be arranged.

OUTWARDS 1931.

The "MOLDAVIA", 16,543 tons carrying first saloon and third cabin passengers leaves London 13th and Marseilles 20th March due Bombay April 3rd.

The "Strathnaver", a new steamer of 21,000 tons will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Third Cabin passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SOUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamers	Tons
26th Nov 13th Dec. 1931.	DUMANA DUMALA	9,437 9,437
26th Mar. 16th Apl.	DUMANA DUMALA	9,437 9,437

SHIPPING

These two vessels are "one class" ships. Fares as follows:—
Bombay to Plymouth.

	A	B	C
Single	£84	£68	£56
Return	£113	£109	£93

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about Aug.		
28	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.
29	Mirzapore*	Singapore Shanghai & Japan
Sept. 13	Naldera	Colombo & Australia.
26	Morea	Colombo, China & Japan.
Oct. 10	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.
24	Rawalpindi.	Colombo, China & Japan.
Nov. 7	Moolta	Colombo & Australia.
21	Ranchi.	Colombo, China & Japan.
Dec. 5	Maloja	Colombo & Australia.
19	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only. Period of availability 6 weeks, sailings approximately every month. Fares £74 to £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Aug.		
27th	Barjora	K'chi & Persian Gulf Ports.
27th	Karagola	East and South Africa.
29th	Vasna	Karachi, Bushir Mohammerah & Basrah.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500 May to September 930.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs.Friday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO. Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay

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Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Shunko Maru ...	24th Aug.	7th Sept.
Honolulu Maru ...	8th Sept.	22nd Sept.
Sumatra Maru ...	24th Sept.	8th Oct.
Hamburg Maru	9th Oct.	23rd Oct.

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LINE.
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Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
*Rangoon Maru ..	5059	21 Aug.	30 Aug
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	....	9 Sept
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 Aug.	13 Sept
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	....	@23Sep
*Penang Maru ..	6214	17 Sept.	30 Sept
Terukun Maru@	12000	....	5 Oct.
Kaga Maru	5860	30 Sept.	14 Oct.
Hakusan Maru ..	10500	....	@21 Oct.
*Malacca Maru ..	5374	16 Oct.	82 Oct
Haruma Maru@	10500	....	4 Nov
TangoMaru	6893	30 Oct.	13 No.

* Do not carry passengers.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Kamo Maru ..	8000	4 Sept.	22 Sept
Katori Maru ..	10000	18 Sept	6 Oct
Kashima Maru ..	10000	2 Oct.	19 Oct.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Asama Maru ..	22000	18 Sept.	24 Sept
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	28 Sept.	5 Oct.
Chinchibu Maru ..	22000	9 Oct.	15 Oct.

Others are Orient-Seattle South American (East and West Coast and Japan, Australia Services.
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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

BUYING AND SELLING BALANCED.

Technical Weakness Developing

Bombay, Aug. 28.

The New York Cotton futures market yesterday closed with a small change in prices owing to buying and selling being equal. Weather reports continue favourable and the weekly official report issued yesterday states as under:—

The official report, issued to-day states that the weather this week was generally cool in the cotton belt, except in the western portion. Rather general showers fell in the more western States and much of the east, while in the central districts there was a fair amount of rainfall.

It can be seen that the recent steadiness is mostly due to short covering than any adverse crop factor. If we get good rains in the next fortnight, the crop is likely to exceed the last Bureau's estimate.

The covering of short interest has weakened the technical situation. Various propagandas started in merica to advance prices are merely to help formers without any improvement in the trade or financial condition. It may be noted that unfavourable trade condition is due to financial activities and irregularity of Exchanges. Protective import duties now imposed in various countries are also having adverse effect. The crop is to be marketed and there is no inducement to spinners to buy against future requirements.

Yesterday the New York future market opened steady and established a rise of 11 points on speculative buying. Reports of favourable weather encouraged free selling and prices were quoted 1 points under previous close. Later on there was partial recovery on short covering and the market closed at a rise of 1 point to a decline of 3 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 5 points to 11.70c.

The New Orleans cotton future market ruled quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 2 to 3 points. Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 11.18c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at unchanged prices and improved higher New York advices. The market closed at a rise 5 points for near months and 8 points for distant deliveries. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 5 points to 6.59 and sales amounted to 5,000 Bales.

Empire futures closed at a rise of 1 point and Egyptian prices declined 2 to 3 points.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York, Aug 26.
October highest 11.72 plus 33
October lowest 11.45 plus 06
December highest 11.65 (1-18)
December lowest 11.62 (opening)
New York, Aug. 27.
October highest 11.77 plus 11
October lowest 11.52 —14
December highest 11.93 (10-2) a.m.)
December lowest 11.67 (mutilated).

Messrs. Thos Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends dated 27th August:—

"Think present prices high enough."

Remelryk:—

"Spinners holding aloof although slight improvement in business in Manchester."

Liverpool:—

"Market very sensitive. Weather conditions during the past week have been favourable. This was only known after close of market." Reuter:—

"Market early advanced on speculative buying but reacted later on more favourable weather. Prices again advanced partially on covering."

HOLIDAYS IN COTTON MARKETS

The New York market will be closed on Saturday, the 30th instant, and Monday 1st September.

The New Orleans market will be closed on Monday, 1st September.

NEW YORK COTTON YARNS

New York, Aug. 26.

Yarns, Southern, Single Skeins 10's, per lb 23 cents.
Yarns, Southern, 2-ply Skeins Average grade 40's per lb 37½ cents
Yarns, Southern, 2-ply Skeins Combed, 60's 54 cents.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, Aug. 27.

October close at s 7 —1 1/8d.
December close at s 7/9 7/8d—7/8d.
March close at s 7/1 7/8d—7/8d.

Wheat Chicago Market:
September per bushel do 86 1/8 —1 1/2
December per bushel del 91 1/8 —1 3/8
March per bushel del 95 1/4—1 1/2

Argentine Linseed Quotations:
October 17.15 up 15
November 17.12 up 18

Linseed cable:

"Buenos Ayres cable export demand small; new crop prospects continue favourable."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Aug. 27.

October	11.63—03
December	11.92—01
January	11.92—01
October (New Contract)	11.42 pl. 01
December (New Contract)	11.58—01
January (New Contract)	11.69 pl. 01
Middling Spot	11.70—05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

October	11.41—02
January	11.69—03
Middling Spot	11.18

New York 10.55 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at Closing Time.)

October	Unquoted.
October (New Contract)	11.49
January (New Contract)	11.75

New York 11.45 a. m.

October	11.62
October (New Contract)	11.40
January (New Contract)	11.64

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports 29,000 Bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain Nil.
Day's Export to the Continent 2,000 Bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 27.

	Opening	Closing
August		6.34 pl. 05
September		6.21 pl. 05
October	6.11	6.21 pl. 05
November		6.21 pl. 05
December		6.26 pl. 05
January	6.21	6.30 pl. 05
February		6.33 pl. 05
March	6.31	6.39 pl. 05
April		6.42 pl. 06
May	6.40	6.48 pl. 06
June		6.51 pl. 07
July	6.46	6.55 pl. 07
August		6.58 pl. 07
January, 1932		6.72 pl. 08
Spot Middling		6.59 pl. 02

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Aug. 27.

Sales at Liverpool 5,000 Bales
Sales on Speculation 100 Bales
Sales of East Indian Cotton 300 Bales.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 27.

Scinde, Fully Good	3.45
Scinde, Fine	3.70
Scinde, Superfine	3.80
Bengal, Good	3.20
Bengal, Fully Good	3.45
Bengal, Fine	3.70
Oomra, Good	3.45
Oomra Fully Good	3.75
Oomra Fine	4.05
Broach, Fully Good	4.25
Broach Fine	4.50
Broach Superfine	4.75

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 27.

November	9.48—02
December	9.61—03
January	9.66—03
March	9.85—03
May	10.06—05
July	10.23—05

WHEAT BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, Aug. 27.

Rozario Santa Fe per 62 lb. cargoes Sellers Aug./Sept. 34|3.
Barletta Russo per 61 1|2 lb. cargoes Sellers. Aug./Sept. 33|6.
Wheat South Australian Parcels Sellers Afloat 35|6.
Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels Sellers. Sept./Oct. 34|9.

JAVA SUGAR, LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 27.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard C. and F. Calcutta Aug./Sept. per cwt. Sellers 8|3-3|4
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard C. and F. Calcutta per cwt. Sellers 8|3.
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard C. and F. Bombay Aug./Sept. per cwt. Sellers 8|4.
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard C. and F. Karachi per cwt. Aug./Sept. 8|4 Sellers.

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET

New York, Aug. 27.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) spot 6-5|8.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Aug. 27.

Silver: No Special feature. Small business market is quiet.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATE.

London, Aug. 27.

Interest day to day Loans 1-1|2 per cent.
Interest 7 days market loans 2 per cent.
Bank Bills 3 Months 2-1|8 per cent.
Bank Bills 3 months 2-16 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 Months 3-1|4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 Months 3-3|4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

T. T. London on Berlin 20.38-7|8
T. T. London on Amsterdam 12.08-3|4.
T. T. London on Brussels 34.82
T. T. London on Madrid 45.90
T. T. London on Milan 91.90
T. T. London on Berne 25.05
T. T. London on Paris 125.76
T. T. London on Vienna 34.85
Spot 15-3|16
Forward 15-3|16

MONEY MARKET.

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, Aug. 28.

B. C. Rate D D 1/5 23/32
B. C. Rate T T 1/5 3/4

LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 August|October.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32
Banks Selling T T 1|5 25|32 Nov.|Jan.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16 Near
Banks Buying D D 1/5 27/32 Mail
Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16 Aug/Sept.
Banks Buying 3 mos. 1/5 15/16 Mail.
Banks Buying 3 mos 1/5 31/32 Sept.

NEW YORK.—
B. C. Rate T T 278 1/4
Banks Selling T T 278
Banks Buying T T 276 1/2

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 914
Banks Buying D D 924
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 948

JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 137 1/8
Banks Buying 60 Days 134 1/2

HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 90 1/4

SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 108 7 1/2

SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/2

JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 3/8

CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4.86 15/16 27th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/7 3/16 28th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 11/32 27th inst.
London/Paris 123.80 27th inst.
London/Belgium 34.825 27th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.05 27th inst.
London/Italy 92.95 27th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold £4-5-0 25th inst. £4-5-0 1/4 27th inst.
Silver London Ready 16 7/16 25th inst. 16 3/16 27th inst.
Silver London Forward 16 7/16 25th inst. 16 3/16 27th inst.
Silver New York Ready 35 5/8 25th inst. 35 1/4 27th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 2 1/8 per cent. 2 1/16 per cent 27th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 2 15/32 per cent 26th inst. 2 13/32 per cent 27th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 2 per cent.
3 Mos. 3 per cent.
6 Mos 3 per cent.
12 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

Tone of Silver. Quiet. No special feature. Small business.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Aug. 28.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs 64/8
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90/4
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs 89/4
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 73|4.
4½ per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs 4/14
4½ per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 83/10
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/15
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 96/4
6 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 94|6.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/2
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 101/4
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101/4
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933/36 Rs. 100/5
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 105
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 73
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 72/8
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 72/8
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 90/8
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103/4

FORWARD RATES.

1st September Settlement.
3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs 64/7
5 per cent 1945-55 101-2-0

Tone of Market:—Quite. But Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Aug. 28.

3 Months Discounts 2 1/16 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 2 23/32 per Bank of England rate 3 p. c.
Call Money 4 1/2 per cent.
One month 2-1/2 per cent.
Three Months 3 per cent.
Six Months 3 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 per cent.

LONDON METALS.

London, Aug 27.

Copper Standard	£63
Yellow Metal	£51
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	£14-1|4.
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	£11-7|8
Tin English Ingots	£135-1|4

FUTURE OF INDIAN STATES

Sir M. Hailey's Advice To Navab Of Rampur.

RAMPUR, Aug. 27.

On the occasion of the accession to the throne of the Nawab of Rampur on the 25th inst., Sir Malcolm Hailey said that comparing the circumstances of the present day with the past, the Nawab would realise the nature of the changes which had come upon the administration of British India and which affected radically both the attitude of the Government towards the people and of the people towards the Government. These changes were bound to have ever increasing reaction on the affairs of Indian States. The growth of the ideal of popular government in British India would produce attacks on the principle of autocracy in the Indian States and it remained to be seen how far the idea of popular Government in the Western sense was a natural growth in India or how far it was the outcome of conditions peculiar to British India and stimulated by the desire of the educated Indians to obtain a Government on the model of Great Britain. Whatever happened the future would produce an insistent demand for the progress of the Administration in Indian States. This demand must not be taken to mean that the Indian States were now necessarily deficient in meeting the present requirements. The permanence of the Indian State system would depend in the long run on the degree of contentment and satisfaction which it could convey to those for whose benefit it must be held to exist and whatever might have been the case in former times contentment and satisfaction would not now be attained unless these requirements could be met in some reasonable degree. There was in the Indian States an innate attachment to tradition and deep-seated loyalty which burnt like a religious flame round the person of the ruler but in the days which were coming these would not avail him unless the ruler gave proof of a serious desire to meet the demand dictated by the belief in the benefits which could be secured elsewhere by a popular system of Government.—A. P.

Pirankalir Mela.

ALLAHABAD, August 28.

Nearly three lakhs of pilgrims attended Pirankalir Mela on the Banks of the Ganges Canal near Roorkee at the Shrine of the Great Muslim Saint Kabir. A number of special trains were run by the E. I. Railway and N. W. Railway to deal with the traffic.—A. P.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Aug. 27.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4:5:0 1-4

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Aug. 27.

Cottonseed, Bombay ton August Nominal £6:2:6.
Castorseed, Bombay ton Aug Sept. Sellers £13:15:0.
Rapeseed, Toria Aug./Sept. Sellers £13:15:0.

LINSEED.

London, Aug. 27.

Linseed Calcutta on Aug./Sept Buyers £17.7:6.
Linseed Calcutta ton Sept. Oct. Buyers £17:7:6.
Linseed La Plata C. I. F. Aug. Sept. Sellers £14:17:6.
Linseed Bombay Aug./Sept Buyers £18:0:0.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Aug. 27.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot. 4-3|4 Buyers.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Aug. 27.

Linseed Oil Naked London cwt Sellers Sept./Dec. 30|6.
Linseed Oil naked London cwt, Sellers January/Apl. 28|9.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Aug. 27.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C. £16-1|8.
Honkong and Shanghai Bank (London Regrd.) £105.
National Bank of India £40-1|8
Funding Loan 4 per cent. £92-1|8.
Conversion Loan 3 1|2 per cent. £78-3|8.
Indian Loan 3 1|2 per cent. £101-1|4.
Rupee Paper 3 1|2 per cent. £45-1|2.
Indian Stock 3 per cent £54-1|2
Indian Stock 3 1|2 per cent. £63-1|2.
Indian Stock 4 1|2 per cent. £86-1|4.
Consols 2 1|2 per cent £56.
War Loan 5 per cent £103-7|8.
Victory Bond 4 per cent £94-7|8

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New Yok, Aug. 27.

Demand Bills 486.75

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JUPITER GENERAL
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BOMBAY, FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1930.

Dharasana To Be Raided On Dusserah Day?

VOLUNTEERS BEING RECRUITED.

Government's "Precautionary Measures".

"DUNGRI STATION TO BE CLOSED: SALT AREA TO BE ISOLATED".

SURAT, August 27.

Great popular enthusiasm is being evinced in the proposal to organise a fresh raid on Dharsana Salt depots.

Five Satyagrahis of Gandhiji's original batch who were released recently are recruiting volunteers and the raid is expected to come off in Bijayadashami Day (Dusserah Day). Government are also taking the necessary precautions. It is believed that Government will post either Police or Military at Vaghrech, near Bilimora, and at Lilapur near Bulsar.

As on the last occasion Dungri Station will be closed for public; the whole salt area will be isolated: and all the three approaches will be blocked.—Free Press.

32 PEASANTS OF CHAUNAPUR ARRESTED.

23 Convicted On Refusing To Pay Grazing Fees.

SANGAMNER, August 26.

Consequent on the mass Civil Disobedience of the 17th, in all Satyagraha centres and Akola Taluka, Ahmednagar District, the Police authorities wanted to arrest the leaders of various places. They tried at first to arrest the leaders at Chaunpuri, about 6 miles off Sangamner on Poona Road. A batch of about 25 constables headed by an Inspector had to return disappointed on the 21st instant because the villagers there refused to surrender the Satyagrahi volunteers. They said "All of us disobeyed Forest Laws. Why then don't you arrest us all." Later, the police withdrew to Sangamner.

The next day about 100 constables with Inspectors were despatched early morning to arrest the people at Chaunapur. After surrounding the village they took 24 peasants into custody. Amongst them was the Chief of the village, Bhikaji Patel. All of them were tried under section 225 I. P. C. obstructing the police in the discharge of their duties. Late in the afternoon of 22nd the case was taken up for hearing, and judgment was delivered the next day.

Several attempts were made to induce the farmers to pay their grazing fees, or at least to acknowledge them as a precedent of their release. But all of them refused. Only eleven of the batch of 34 were released, because some unknown person or persons had paid their grazing fees.—Free Press.

DHULIA SHIBIR RAIDED.

Police Recover Torn Shirts And Worn Out Shoes.

(From A Correspondent.)

DHULIA, August 27.

As a sequel to the ban on Congress Committees, the Dhulia Satyagraha Shibir was raided on Monday morning by a batch of 50 armed Police, headed by the Deputy Superintendent of Police. Excepting some Bombay and Bardoli Congress Bulletins, torn Khaddar Shirts, and some worn out shoes nothing was found in the search. Three volunteers were arrested and the Police after taking charge of the Shibir, are guarding the gates, day and night.

Sit. Balubhai Mehta, President of the West Khandesh Congress Committee was arrested under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, section 17 (2).

Forest Satyagraha In Chanda.

(From A Correspondent)

CHANDA, Aug. 24.

Mr. Ambadas Pattewala, a prominent Congress worker, was arrested in the morning at about 9 o'clock to-day under section 117 I. P. C. and was taken to the jail in a huge procession.

Early in the morning, thousands of people went to the jungle for the Satyagraha. They cut down, sandal trees, teak and bamboo trees. They returned, in a big procession shouting "Jungle-ka Kavada Toda Diya", to the Gandhi Chowk. Policemen surrounded the Satyagrahis who were worshipping the National Flag. The D. I. G., D. S. P. and the Deputy Commissioner, came to the spot. A troop of armed police was kept reserved at the spot.

A second batch of 7 was arrested at about 2 p.m. by 50 policemen and sub-inspectors, and taken to the jail.

Mass Forest Satyagraha In Wardha.

(From A Correspondent.)

WARDHA, August 26.

On the 25th instant a mass jungle Satyagrah offered throughout the province by orders of the Provincial War-Council, and accordingly the local War-Council offered mass jungle satyagraha at Kelzhar, Salai and Hingani. About 10,000 persons at Kelzhar, 7,000 at Salai and about 4,000 persons at Hingani, took part in the Satyagraha. No arrest was made at any of the above places.

Articles Seized To Recover Fine.

(Through Publicity Bureau. Surat.):—

AUGUST, 27.

The police raided the house of Sjt. Nathubhai Ratanji of Sijwad (Bardoli) to recover a fine of Rs. 200. The house was locked, but was opened and various articles, including ornaments worth many times the amount of fine were taken possession of.

The various Vanar Sena in the Taluka are keeping watch over the Talatis and circle inspectors when they move in villages for collecting revenue.

KARNATAKA SINGAYATS JOIN CONGRESS.

—:o:—

Condemns Governments Repressive Policy.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Aug. 25.

The All-India Veerasaiva Conference, held at Haveri on 10th inst., gave a definite nationalist lead to all Veerasaivas in Karnatak.

Resolutions were passed condemning the Government's repressive policy, the arrests of Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders and calling upon all Lingayats to join the Congress, and also congratulating the brave heroes who have sacrificed their lives in the present struggle.

CAWNPORE CHRIST CHURCH COLLEGE.

Flag Satyagraha Begins.

CAWNPORE, Aug. 27.

The Flag Satyagraha in the Christ Church College commenced to-day. Two students are always present at the gate of the College which is guarded by a big Police force. The usual picketing of the College was continued and attendance was poor.—Free Press.

Imperial Bank Rate Unchanged.

—:o:—

BOMBAY, August 28.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 5 per cent.—A. P.

London, Aug. 27.—The fortune of late Lord Sefton has been proved at £1,758,000.

SIX DIE AND HUNDREDS COLLAPSE.

—:o:—

Hottest Day in 7 Years.

LONDON'S SUFFERING.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

Yesterday was the hottest day in London for seven years. Maximum temperature in the shade in afternoon was 92 degrees. Six people died of heat and hundreds collapsed and were removed to hospital at different places.

Cricketer Hobbs who is one of the victims complained of illness after completing a century at Oval. Doctor said that it was the touch of sun and was not serious. It is hoped he will be quite fit to-morrow.

There have been severe thunderstorms in north and much damage has been caused by lightning.—Reuter.

ALL ABOUT HOT LONDON.

Rugby, Aug. 27.—After weeks of unsettled weather greater part of England to-day and yesterday has been sweltering in heat wave. Shade temperature at three o'clock yesterday afternoon in London was 86 degrees and to-day at same hour it was ninetytwo. This has been the hottest August Day since 1911, whose record temperature of 100 was reached at Greenwich on 9th. There have been only five other Augusts in this century in which Londons temperature went into nineteenth and in only two of these was such extreme of heat registered as late in month as twentyseventh.—B. O W

INDO-BRITISH WIRELESS TELEPHONE SERVICE.

To Be Opened Shortly.

ALSO WITH DOMINIONS.

—:o:—

LONDON, Aug. 28.

The "Daily Mail" says that everything is ready for the opening of wireless telephone service between Britain and India and suitable stations in both countries are being prepared to link them up as soon as necessary agreements are reached, with regard to the working of the system. Plans for service between Britain and South Africa are also well advanced.

Speedy opening of these two services mainly depends on the outcome of forthcoming Imperial Conference, the agenda of which includes important questions affecting development of proposed Imperial system of wireless telephony. Post Office also contemplates the ultimate development of direct services not only with all Dominions, but with Egypt and the Far East. When services are opened, subscribers in Australia will be able to ring up those in India or South Africa via London. —Reuter.

MOSCOW PROFITEERS.

10 SHOT DEAD.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

Moscow—It is officially announced that the ten more men who were sentenced to death by the State Political Department for buying and hoarding large sums of silver and spreading counter-revolutionary rumours, have been shot dead.—Reuter.

EBOR HANDICAP.

Deadheat Between G. Relish And Coaster.

London, Aug. 27.

Race for Ebor Handicap, one o the great races of year for Yorkshiremen, was run at York. I resulted in deadheat between Arkwrights Gentlemens Relish and Sir Hirsts Coaster.

Sir H. Wernher's Brown Jack was third half length away.

Prices were 20 to 1 against Gentlemens Relish, 100 to 8 against Coaster and 13 to 2 against Brown Jack.—B. O. W.

LAW JOURNAL PRESS DEPOSITS SECURITY.

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, August 28.

The proprietors of the Law Journal Press have deposited a security of Rs. 5,000 with the District Magistrate of Allahabad demanded under the Press Ordinance.—A. P.

WITHDRAW R. T. CONFERENCE!

—:o:—

"Morning Post's" Sage Advice.

POSTPONEMENT WILL INTENSIFY AGITATION.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

The "Morning Post" in an editorial on its Simla correspondent's report that official quarters are considering the suggestion to postpone the Round Table Conference till April, expresses the opinion that the postponement will merely result in intensifying Congress agitation and suggests that the offer of Conference should be withdrawn.—Reuter.

—:o:—

R. T. CONFERENCE PERSONNEL.

—:o:—

RUGBY, August 27.

The Prime Minister who flew from Lossiemouth to London yesterday will meet his colleagues who are either at work in their departments or within easy reach of London, before returning to Scotland at week end. Principal matters for discussion, it is understood, include the India Round Table Conference, Imperial Conference and Unemployment.

'Times' says that although the names of the English delegation to India Conference have not yet been announced, it is understood that Messrs. MacDonald, Baldwin and Lloyd George have agreed that their own names shall not go forward as members of party panels, in view of prominent part they are bound to take in subsequent debates in Parliament.

The unemployment problem has been examined during recent interviews between Ministers deletated for the purpose and Mr. Lloyd George, in accordance with the Prime Minister's desire to see whether some action of practical and, perhaps temporary, kind can be devised to alleviate the unfortunate conditions in which sections of agriculturists and industrialists find themselves, owing to world causes. Meetings with liberal leaders are continued.—E. O. W.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

—:o:—

Fate Of Labour In The Next Parliament.

According to the "Sunday Times" political correspondent, Lord Birkenhead, when asked what would be the chief issue for discussion at the next Parliament, replied "India."

The correspondent adds that the Prime Minister recognises that the plea for inviting members of the Simon Commission to the Round Table Conference will become paramount later and is setting to work privately to get the leaders of the two Opposition parties to agree not to make this issue a partisan one this year, but Mr. Baldwin cannot give any such agreement and, indeed, the question of India may be the one on which the Government may fall.—("The Englishman".)

BAGHDAD-MEDITERRANEAN RAILWAY.

—:o:—

Completion To Take Five Years.

BAGHDAD, Aug. 27.

The much discussed project of 600 miles railway which will link up Baghdad directly with the Mediterranean now appears to be making definite progress.

British Engineers of Iraq Railways with practical knowledge of working conditions in desert regions, are being lent to the British firm, who will undertake immediately the location survey for the railway from Baghdad to Haifa.

It is anticipated that the railway will be built in conjunction with the proposed pipe line from Iraq oilfields to the Mediterraneans. The estimated cost of the pipeline alone is at least six million sterling. Although railway will run across flat desert, many bridges are required to be built.

It is expected that it is impossible to complete the work in less than five years. The line will divert considerable volume of Middle Eastern trade from Suez Canal and probably attract many passengers from India who would appreciate a change from the usual sea route.—Reuter.

ALLEGED LATHI CHARGE BY POLICE.

—:o:—

Chanda Volunteers Arrested.

MASS SATYAGRAH IN RAMTEK TALUQ.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 28.

On 24th instant the Police formed a cordon at Gandhi Chouk Chanda, round 21 volunteers who about to leave Chanda for offering Satyagraha. The District Superintendent of Police and District Magistrate arrived on the spot at 11 a.m. The Police are alleged to have made a lathi charge on the peaceful volunteers. All were arrested. Seven more arrests at 2 p. m. were similarly made.

Mass Satyagraha was offered at Katol, Kelar, Hingni, Salai, Gumgaon, and four places in Ramtek Taluq. At Sakli 4000 persons headed by Nimgaonker cut grass in reserved forests. Grass was auctioned for Rs. 40|10.

ARRESTS IN U. P.

ALLAHABAD, August 28.

Pandit Satyadeo Tewari, President, and Basilal Tumukor, Secretary, Bilhari Congress Committee, have been arrested and taken to Katni for trial.

Lala Mithanlal Agarwalla, President of Purwa (Unao) Congress Committee has been arrested under section 108-A Indian Penal Code with eight volunteers.

At Chandausi L. Lakhmichand, Congress Secretary and L. Lachmandas Bhagat have been arrested in connection with flag satyagraha.

For breach of forest laws four volunteers have been arrested at Sihora.

Shremati Krishnavah of Sutna has been arrested at Saugor under section 107 I. P. C. and released on bail.

Seth Dulichand, President, Khurai Congress Committee has been arrested at Saugur under section 117, I. P. C.—A. P.

BAN ON PUNJAB CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

—:o:—

AMRITSAR, Aug. 28.

The Punjab Government have declared the Students' War Council, City Congress Committee, Amritsar Congress Volunteer Corps, and District Congress Committee as unlawful associations under Sections 16 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.—Free Press.

—:o:—

LAHORE OBSERVES HARTAL.

—:o:—

LAHORE, Aug. 28.

A complete hartal in Hindu localities and a partial hartal elsewhere are being observed here as a protest against the arrests of the members of the Congress Working Committee.

Chapter one of the Prevention of Intimidation Ordinance has been applied to the small town of Ladwa in Karnal District.—A. P.

Hartal All Over Punjab.

—:o:—

LAHORE, Aug. 28.

A complete hartal with suspension of all business, closing of shops, etc., is observed owing to the arrest of Congress leaders in Delhi yesterday.

Similar reports are received from Lyallpur, Gujranwalla, Sheikhupur, Amritsar and other places.—Free Press.

Economic Mission To Far East.

—:o:—

LONDON, Aug. 27.

The Department of Overseas Trade announces that the Economic Mission to the Far East under the Chairmanship of Sir Ernest Thompson will leave on September 19. The terms of reference are to inquire into the present condition of British trade with China, and Japan and report what action should be taken to develop and increase that trade.

Special Cotton Sub-Mission has been attached to assist in inquiries to be made so far as these relate to cotton goods.—E. O. W.

Shillong.—The Government of Assam have notified as unlawful certain associations in Kamrup District having for their objects the picketing of schools or excise or cloth shops and having as their agents, students and young men. —A. P.

SHOLAPUR MARTIAL LAW CASE.

"Test The Validity Of The Ordinance"

MR. THAKORE'S SUGGESTION TO PRODUCE EVIDENCE AGAINST EMERGENCY.

Judgment was reserved in the case going on before the Full Bench of the High Court in which 17 persons of Sholapur, now in Bijapur jail, have applied for a writ of Habeas Corpus on the ground that the sentences passed on them by the Martial Law Tribunal were illegal, and, therefore, their detention was unlawful.

Resuming his arguments for the Crown on Thursday, the Advocate-General submitted that the procedure laid down in the Evidence Act did not apply to military tribunals established under the Indian Army Act. Also, under the proviso to section 2, the sentences passed under an emergency measure would continue to be valid even after the emergency order had ceased to be in force.

ILLEGAL ARREST.

Mr. Justice Blackwell:—If a man is arrested for something which is not within the purview of the Martial Law regulations, and if he is convicted for resisting the arrest, have we no power to act in revision? I am wondering what the position is. One of these applications is in respect of a person who was carrying contraband salt.

The Advocate-General said that he was charged with obstructing arrest, and the regulation applied to his case. When somebody interferes with the normal trade and carries away somebody's salt, it is likely to lead to a breach of the peace.

The Chief Justice:—What evidence is there that the breach of the salt law is directly connected with the disorders at Sholapur?

The Advocate-General:—There is no evidence of that. But the point remains that the charge was of resisting arrest though the order of arrest was wrong.

SALT OFFENCES.

Mr. G. N. Thakore for the applicants then replied to the contentions of the other side. He said that the offences are the Salt Act were not cognisable except by the Abkari Police of the Excise Department. Certain ordinary police were also given powers like the excise officers. None other except these could arrest for offences under the Salt Act. The offences created by Martial Law regulations did not include dealing in contraband salt. The Ordinance clearly laid down that offences not specially created by the Martial Law regulations were to be tried by the ordinary courts. The military authorities therefore had no power to try cases concerned with breaches of the Salt Acts.

RESISTANCE JUSTIFIED.

Therefore, the order to arrest the applicant was illegal. Under the criminal law, if the arrest was illegal, resistance to such arrest could not be punished. If a person is to be charged for resisting arrest, the arrest must be a lawful arrest. You can expect only legal orders to be obeyed, not illegal orders.

NO EMERGENCY.

Continuing Mr. Thakore said that he challenged the validity of the Ordinance and submitted that no emergency had arisen in Sholapur to justify the proclamation of Martial Law. He could show this on the statement of the authorities themselves. On the 8th May there was a riot, but it was dispersed. On the 9th and 10th, nothing happened and all was quiet. On the 11th there was only a stray instance of the burning of some furniture from the Police Chowki. The next two days, on 13th and 14th, the situation was fully under control and there was no recrudesence of trouble. Yet on the 15th Martial Law was declared.

Mr. Thakore submitted that on these facts there was absolutely no emergency for handing over the control to the military authorities. He was prepared to put in affidavits of responsible persons in support of his contention. In this connection he referred to the opinion of Messrs. Walchand Hirachand and Lalji Naranji who had personally observed the situation and had declared that the situation did not justify the introduction of Martial Law.

A VIA MEDIA.

Mr. Justice Blackwell said that if the military were withdrawn, there would have been disorders again.

Mr. Thakore replied that the troops need not have been withdrawn. They could be allowed to remain while the civil authorities continued in control. The mere presence of the military was enough to check fresh disorders. But instead of this intermediary step, they took the extreme measure of declaring Martial Law.

Mr. Justice Blackwell said that under section 72 of the Government of India Act, the Viceroy had the power to decide the emergency.

VICEROY MISLED.

Mr. Thakore submitted that the test was this. Could a reasonable man come to a reasonable opinion that there was an emergency? If this test was satisfied, it would be no part of the Courts' duty to question the Viceroy's conclusion. But the Viceroy's opinion was not always conclusive. He may be led to this conclusion by misleading information regarding the real situation.

Counsal submitted that the court should see whether the Viceroy's conclusion was reasonable, and for this purpose the court had to form its own opinion of the situation at Sholapur by calling evidence on this point.

PUNITIVE POLICE FOR SHOLAPUR.

The following notification has been issued:—

Whereas it appears to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the conduct of the inhabitants of the City of Sholapur in the district of Sholapur renders it expedient to employ additional police in the said City for a period of one year, the Governor in Council is pleased, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 25 (1) of the Bombay District Police Act, 1890 (Bom. IV of 1890), to direct the employment, in the local area of the said City, of additional police of the strength hereinbelow set forth for a period of one year, namely:—

1 Inspector, 1 Sub-Inspector, 18 Head Constables 144 Constables 1 Clerk on a scale of Rs. 35—5|2—100, 2 Clerks on a scale of Rs. 40—5|2—80.

"BRITISH JUSTICE UNDERMINED"

—:o:—

"Assurances Unfulfilled"

G. I. P. RAILWAYMEN'S APPEAL TO VICEROY

The Hon. Secretary of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, Bhopal, has sent the following telegram to (1) Lord Irwin (2) Sir T. B. Sapru and (3) Mr Jaykar, at Simla:—

"Government breaking its own communique issued (on) 1st March regarding G. I. P. Strikers. Bhopal strikers offered and third names registered before March 17th according to communique seven months passed and yet None reinstated, but dicharged wholesale. Pay Excellency intervene earliest. Railway Board. Sir Rainy assured justice. Since two months nothing going. British justice and prestige undermined."

PROPER HEAD DRESS.

—:o:—

Communition From High Court.

RAJAHMUNDRY, Aug. 25.

The local Civil Courts have received communications from the High Court to-day to the effect that the turban is the only proper head dress for pleaders' clerks acting in courts and that persons putting on any other form of head dress should not be allowed to appear in courts. Exception is made in the case of Mahomedans who might put on caps.

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